INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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VOL. XVII NO. 211--- BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5 1929 ONE ANNA

LAHORE JAIL OFFICIALS GET NERVOUS!

JATIN DAS REFUSES BAIL

Alleged Trick Played On Relatives

PRISONERS TO GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE AGAIN?

LAHORE, Sept. 3..

It is reliably known that the Government is not prepared to release Jatin Das unconditionally.

JATIN'S CONDITION WORST.

(Later).—Enquiries show that the condition of Jatindra Das is worst. He vomitted several times to-day and had fever. His pulse is rapid. —Free Press.

From information to hand it appears that a trick has been played on the relations and friends of Jatindranath Das about his release from the Lahore Jail. It is understood that earlier in the day a bail application was made before the Special Magistrate by one Jagdish Chandra for the release of Jatindranath Das. This person claimed to be a friend of Jatindra Nath Das.

BAIL NOT OPPOSED.

Mr. Khan Bahadur Kelandar Ali, the Special Public Prosecutor, having not opposed the application, bail of Rs. 10,000 with two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each was granted and the Magistrate ordered Jatin Das to be released.

In the meanwhile Mr. Kiran Das, the only relation of Jatin in Lahore, has been given to understand by some that his brother was going to be released unconditionally. Accordingly he informed his friends and sent for Doctor to advice him whether his brother was in a fit condition to be removed now.

JATIN REFUSES BAIL.

At about 6-30 in the evening the Special Magistrate's Warrant of release on bail was communicated to him. Mr. Kiran Das, it is said, refused to accept it. Jatin Das also refused to be released on bail. At quarter to seven Mr. Kiran Das who happened to be at the jail at the time came out of the jail precints refusing to accept the bail, and reiterating his demand that he could agree only to an unconditional release. The authorities, it is reported, are trying to reason with Mr. Kiran Das. No one, even the Defence Committee, knows who this third man, Jadish Chandra, is. The Defence Committee has sent for Dr. Gopichand and others to the jail to study the situation.—Free Press.

ANXIETY IN CITY

—:o:—

OFFICIALS GET NERVOUS

LAHORE Sept 4.

It is reported that on the arrival of Dr. Gopichand, he was requested by the City Magistrate to take charge of Jatin Das, to which Dr. Gopichand replied that he was a third person and could not do the same. He further added that if Jatindas or his brother would request him he could take up his treatment. At this the City Magistrate is reported to have said that if nobody is prepared to take Jatin Das on bail he would send away the ambulance car and after a few minutes the ambulance car, which had been waiting for four hours, drove off.

The report in regard to the release of Jatin Das and the subsequent developments spread like wild fire throughout the City and besides Dr. Gopichand, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Sardar Mangal Singh, Purshottamdas Sondhi, Dr Ganeshilal Chabil Das and many others drove down to the Brostal Jail while another report that Das was taken to the Mayo Hospital brought another big crowd.

OFFICIAL ANXIETY

On further enquiry, it is learnt that Mr. Kiron Das was coming out of the Jail when he was stopped by some high Jail officials and was requested again to take his brother on bail. He again refused to do so. To this the Superintendent of the Jail is reported to have asked him to give his reply in writing. Mr. Kiran Das retorting said that he was given no order in writing and so he was not going to give any reply in writing.

It is further stated that, on the refusal of Dr. Gopichand, the City Magistrate along with Major Briggs, Supdt. of the Jail, saw Jatin Das who refused to be released on bail. They are then reported to have taken him to the Bungalow of the Dt. Magistrate to confer with.

Further developments are awaited with anxiety.—Free Press.

HUNGER STRIKE AGAIN

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

An unconfirmed report says that Ajoy Ghose, Jiten Sanyal and Bejoy Kumar Sinha have resumed hunger strike since this evening, according to a decision arrived at this afternoon to the effect that if Jatindranath was not released by to-day, they would resort to hunger strike.

It is difficult to ascertain if Bhagat Singh, and Dutt also have gone on hunger strike, as none were able to see them in the Central Jail to-day.—Free Press.

IF THE WORST HAPPENS?

—:o:—

N. W. R. AND JATIN DAS' CONVEYANCE

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

In reply to a letter dated the 1st from Kiron Chandra Das, younger brother of Jatin Das, praying for facilities, the Agent, N. W. Railway has intimated to him that the authorities would be ready to place one air-tight compartment for carrying the body of Das if the worst happens which is apprehended every moment on payment of five hundred and ninety-nine rupees and eight annas as fare calculated at the rate of eight annas per mile from Lahore to Howrah by the shortest route. A certificate of death from non-infectious disease is also to be produced at the time of booking according to the Coaching Tariff instructions.—Free Press.

OVERRIDING UNANIMOUS RECOMMEDATIONS

—:o:—

PROMINENT MEMBER OF COMMITTEE RESIGNS AS PROTEST?

LAHORE, Sept. 4

An unconfirmed report says as a protest against the Government action in over-riding the unanimous recommendation of the Jail Enquiry Committee for the release of Jatindranath Das unconditionally, one of the prominent members of the Committee is going to resign shortly.—Free Press.

GIVING EFFECT TO TENTATIVE UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

LAHORE, Sept. 4

It is understood the Inspector General of prisons, Punjab, has given orders yesterday to the Superintendent, Borstal Jail to give immediate effect to the tentative unanimous recommendations of the Jail Enquiry Committee about providing facilities to special class undertrial prisoners. As a result of these orders, one table one chair, one cot and one lamp were ordered to be given to each undertrial prisoner in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. It was further ordered from tomorrow each prisoner will get one vernacular and one English daily newspaper.—Free Press.

PUNJAB JAIL INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

The Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee has issued a questionnaire inviting opinions of the provincial or local associations or of private individuals resident in Punjab who are interested in the subject matter of the enquiry. Answers to the questions are to be submitted to the Home Secretary of the Punjab Government before the 15th September.

WHO IS TO CLASSIFY PRISONERS.

The questionnaire refers to the classification of prisoners, whether the trying magistrate should be the classifying authority, whether the Superintendent of Jail should residuary or recommendatory powers regarding the classification, whether the under-trials should be allowed to sleep outide in hot season and should they have compulsory physical exercise, should they be allowed facilities with regard to the supply of books periodicals and newspapers and dietary stipend etc.—Free Press.

STUDENTS' SOLIDARITY

—:o:—

Calcutta Strike Takes New Turn

ALL COLLEGES TO BE EMPTIED TO-DAY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The strike in the Presidency College has taken a new turn and sympathetic strikes in all the Calcutta colleges and students' demonstrations are contemplated to-morrow. Principal Barrow and some professors of the Presidency College were present at the gate this morning and were encouraging the willing students to go in. The strikers, however, were strongly picketing outside with shouts of 'Bande Mataram.'

Attendance has improved to-day.—Free Press

EXILED AFGHAN PRINCES BROUGHT BACK TO INDIA

—:o:—

TO BE POSTED IN DIFFERENT PLACES IN U. P.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

After nearly eight months of exile in the Shan States, Sirdar Abdur Rashidkhan, brother of Omarkhan, Sirdars Abdur Ahmed Khan, Abdur Rauf Khan and Mahamad Afzal Khan, four of the Afghan princes who were deported by the Government of India last year when the Afghan turmoil was at its height, returned to Calcutta yesterday from Rangoon. The Sirdars left last night and would be posted in different places in U. P., Abdur Rashid in Allahabad, Afzalkhan in Bareilly, Abdur Samad in Shahjehanpur and Abdur Rauf in Dehra Dun.—Free Press.

JULLUNDER TEMPLE BOMBED

—:o:—

MAHANT'S DISCIPLE INJURED

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

The Doaba correspondent of the "Tribune" says that on the night of September 1 three bombs were thrown at Dera Parmbans temple at Rahon in Jullunder District. One fell near the temple of the Mahant another in a muddy place in the compound of the temple neither of them exploding, but the third exploded injuring a disciple of the Mahant. —A.P.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE

—:o:—

Adjournment Motion to Discuss Situation

SWARAJIST MOVE IN BIHAR COUNCIL

RANCHI, Sept. 3.

The autumn Session of the Bihar Council opened to-day. The President read a message from the Queen conveying thanks to the Council for its message of sympathy with regard to the King's illness. By a large majority the Council adopted a resolution urging the removal of sex disqualification thus enabling women to be elected or nominated to the Council.

It rejected a Swarajist motion asking Government to depute the Director of Industries and a textile expert to make enquiries regarding the khadi movement, and suggest means for its growth. It is understood the Swarajists of the Council will move an adjournment motion to discuss the Jamshedpur strike situation.—A.P.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

—:o:—

POONA, Sept. 4.

The Poona Industrial Exhibition Committee has announced their decision to admit exhibits up to the 15th instant, though the exhibition opens on the 7th of September. Government cooperation and public support have been enlisted. The Minister of Agriculture and Forests has instructed his departments to help the exhibition.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has arranged to give a demonstration in the processes of gold cloth and gold lace work. Leading firms in Poona are rendering much help. Jaipur exhibits promise to be the centre of attraction. This session of the exhibition promises to be more successful than the previous ones. Demonstration of labour-saving industrial and agricultural appliances are being received. The entertainment programme will soon be announced.—A.P.

LOADLINE FOR SHIPS

—:o:—

Board of Trades Inquiry

COMMITTEE ISSUES ITS REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in 1927 to advise in regard to the loadline for ships have issued their report. They say in connection with ships carrying timber and deckcargoes that the restrictions imposed by British Law have never worked satisfactorily. They recommend new legislation empowering the Board of Trade to make regulations for the carriage of such cargoes and modify them, paying due regard to any representations by the interests concerned, the regulations to apply to all ships carrying such cargoes engaged in any voyage in any season.

Regarding tankers the Committee leave the amount of deeper loading for international decision.

SEASONAL LOADLINES.

Regarding seasonal loadlines the Committee received a deputation of the Chamber of Shipping, Liverpool and the Steamship Owners' Association, also representatives from the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The Committee without departing from the primary consideration on which the recommendations of Zones Committee have been based, are able to make reasonable adjustments to meet some of the claims advanced. Finally they recommend that the adoption of general rules be postponed pending the outcome of the international conference.—Reuter.

Jatin Das Released Unconditionally

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

Jatindranath Das has been released unconditionally this afternoon at about five. Doctors are being consulted as to his fit place of treatment.—Free Press.

FINANCE MEMBER'S "NO" TO MR. BIRLA

Silver Sale Proceeds and Purchase of Gold Bullion

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Orthodox deputationists from Madras and Bengal and social reformers who are professed supporters of Sarda Bill were seen in the galleries.

THE BUTLER REPORT.

At question time replying to Mr. Neogy Sir Denys Bray said that Butler Report was still under consideration and Government were unable to say whether the Assembly would get an opportunity to discuss the findings. In the event, however, of any question arising which seriously affected British Indian interests the Assembly would be given an opportunity for discussion before a final decision was reached.

SALE OF SILVER.

Replying to Mr. Kelkar who wanted to ascertain the amount of silver sold in India and England in 1927 to 1929 and whether the proceeds were utilised for building up Gold Reserve Sir George Schuster was not prepared to give detailed figures as secrecy of transactions was required to save demoralisation of market. Government, however, were planning means of giving information to the public. Silver Reserve which was 85 crores in April 1926 rose to 108-1/2 crores in July 1929. Sale abroad had been always of unrefined silver and sale proceeds invested in sterling securities.

REMOVAL OF DISCOUNT.

On supplementary question the Finance Member agreed with Sir Purshottamdas that removal of discount for Bombay refinery had taken away the handicap on Government selling Indian refined silver in the Indian market, but in the public interest, he was unable to say more.

Asked by Mr. Birla, the Finance Member was not prepared to give a categorical undertaking to utilise all future sale proceeds of silver in purchasing gold bullion instead of investing these in gold securities, but he was very much alive to the strong public feeling in the matter.

RECRUITMENT OF ENGINEERS

Sir Bhupendranath told Mr. Kelkar that nine assistant executive Engineers would be recruited in England in 1929 and the scheme of recruitment in India would be submitted to the Secretary of State. Four Railway Engineers would be recruited in England and fourteen in India in 1929-30.

The Home Member gave Mr. Kelkar a list of literature on Russia prohibited under the Sea Customs Act and described the procedure to guard against the importation of such literature.

TROUBLE IN PALESTINE.

Answering Maulvi Mahomed Yakub Sir Denys Bray stated:—

"On the outbreak of rioting in Palestine immediate steps were taken to despatch ample forces to restore order and safeguard lives, honour and property of all communities, Muslim, Jewish and Christian and there is no reason to hope normal conditions are or shortly will be re-established. The deep concern of the Indian Muslim community over this deplorable conflict that has arisen round the Wailing Wall and, indeed, in view of the great reverence in which the holy places in Palestine are held by Muslims in India over the whole question of administration of Palestine, has already been represented by the Government to His Majesty's Government but a copy of this question and answer will now be transmitted to the Secretary of State."—A.P.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Canberra.—Mr. Bruce speaking in the House of Representatives said that the signature of the Dominions' representatives to the optional clause would be subject to reservations which were now being discussed at Geneva and Parliament would have an opportunity of debate on the matter before ratification.—Reuter.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN KHAIRPUR STATE

—:o:—

Villages Submerged: More Threatened

PEOPLE TAKE SHELTER ON TREES & ROOFS

Schools Improvised as Refugee's Houses

Hyderabad, Sindh, Sept 3.

Telegrams and telephone messages received from Sukkur and the barrage authorities uptil noon to-day show that the flood level at Mithankot has risen to 14.5 feet, and is still rising, while the level at Bukkur has been oscillating between 16.6 and 16.4 feet during the past 24 hours.

The floods caused by breaches in Khairpur State are reported to be serious. The waters are stated to have reached the villages of Halani and Belani and surrounded them, after submerging several villages on the way. People are reported to have taken shelter on trees and roofs of houses. Some lives are reported lost, as also innumerable head of cattle. Acute food scarcity is also reported. These reports have not yet been officially confirmed.

SCHOOLS AS SHELTER HOUSES.

Karachi—The Karachi Municipality has ordered the closing of such a number of schools as may be necessary to provide accommodation for refugees from the flooded areas entering Karachi.

APPEAL FOR FUND.

Dr. Choithram, Secretary of the Peoples Flood Relief Committee, which, along with the Government is organising relief work, has issued an appeal to philanthropic bodies and individuals outside Sindh to send remittances of funds by telegram to meet the emergency.—A. P.

FRESH BREACHES ON N. W. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Rly., Karachi City, wires under date to-day: Owing to heavy floods the line at mile 18 between Chachran and Zahirpur on the Khanpur Chachran section was breached in several places last evening. Traffic cannot be worked through. The duration of the block is not yet known as water is reported to be still rising. The line between Naothul and Kashmore is still considered unsafe for traffic but a shuttle service is running between Jacobabad and Naothul. It is not yet known when through running is likely to be restored.—A. P.

BREACHES IN G. I. P. LINES

—:o:—

TRANSHIPMENT BETWEEN DHA, RAKHO AND BETAL 'IMPOSSIBLE'

BHUSAVAL, Sept. 4.

The Divisional Superintendent, G. I. P. Rly. wires under to-days date.

"Owing to heavy rains the lines have breached in several places between Dharakho and Betul stations thirteen miles apart on the Itarsi-Nagpur chord. The resident engineer advises repairs will take at least sixty hours. Transhipment is impossible. The Grand Trunk Express north and south are being diverted via Bhusaval. Shuttle and Passenger trains will run between Itarsi and Dharkho on north side of the breaches and between Nagpur and Betul on South side of the breaches.—Free Press.

Dr. Kitchlew's Appeal to Mahatma

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4.

Dr. Kitchlew who is now in Lucknow in connection with the mystery man case has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Request you kindly reconsider your decision about presidentship. You alone can lead country at this critical juncture. Young men and others will follow your lead."—Free Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Prices Advance 17 to 23 Points Up

REDUCED CROP ESTIMATES AND TEXAS DROUGHT

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

On Tuesday, the New York Cotton opened firm at a rise of 7 points on drought report in Texas and advanced further by 27 points on reduced crop estimates but later on reacted 16 points partially on realising. The market closed at a rise of 17 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 20 points to 19.55 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 18 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 18 points at 19.33 c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 to 5 points and being influenced by bullish crop reports closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 10.64 and sales amounted to 7,969 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton Market advanced on short covering and closed at a rise of 23 points. Empire Cotton futures advanced 11 points with October 10.19 and January 10.16 d.

The reduction in private crop estimates to 14,800,000 Bales and continued secure drought in Texas are responsible for further rise in the prices of cotton. The trade interests are not willing to follow the advance and in view of the yield still subject to weather conditions there is but little cause for anxiety. The Bureau report due on the 9th instant is expected to be a bullish document and the market is discounting the reported damage. Adequate allowance made in the last Government report for drought damage in Texas was believed to be fairly large and perhaps the next report will prove a surprise. The recent buying is mostly speculative and covering of short interest has weakened the technical situation to some extent. As long as beneficial rains are reported it is likely that prices may be pushed higher but in view of the hedge selling it is doubtful whether such advances will be maintained. We do not feel advising short sales but think its rising to follow the advance at present level.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 19.50 Lowest 19.22.

N. Y. January Highest 19.87 (1-29 p.m.) Lowest 19.60 (opening).

Garside:—Excessive deterioration continues. Conditions Texas Middle of the last week were under 46 per cent. Weevil cutting potential outturn heavily.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market firm with upward tendency. Giles Fossicks reduce their crop estimates to 14,800,000 bales."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.

"Hot dry Texas."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends, dated 3rd September 1929.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:

"Advance caused by reduced crop estimates and continued drought."

Messrs. Mellor & Fenton:

"Expect report come under 15 million."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Market stimulated by Bullish private estimate of Miss Giles 14,800,000 bales."

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Buyers Oct.-Dec. 37|6.
Linseed Oil. naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Paid Jan.-April 37|7-1|2.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

—:o:—

MEMPHIS. Sept. 3.

Light rains Eastern Belt. Drought continues Oklahoma and Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The local market firm at Rs. 352-4 for Broach A.-M. delivery in response to higher New York quotations. There was scattered covering which hardened prices to Rs. 353-4, but again declined on easier Liverpool advices. Quotations at 5.30 p. m closed as under:—

Broach A.-M. 351/8
Oomra D.-J. 316
Bengal D.-J. 268

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 4.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday. 31/8/29 This year.

Central India		204
Total Oomras		204
Dholera		
Rajputana		18
Sind-Punjab	55	55
Coompta & Dharwar		100
Western-Northerns		90
Total	55	467

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 4.
1st Sept. to 29th Aug..
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday. This Year..

Europe	675	947,342
Japan & China	7,700	1,781,755
Coast Ports		20,379
Up-country by Rail		143,436
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		21,840
Total	8,375	2,914,752

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	235	
Bengal Fine	225	
Bengal F.G.	220	205
Sindh-Punjab Fine	225	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	220	205
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	305	275
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	275
Yeotmal Fine	290	270
Arvi Fine	290	260
Amraoti Fine	275	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	260
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	265	230
Muthia Fine	225	215
Muthia F.G.	215	205
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	280	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	280	265
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	280	265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	280	265
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	495	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	445	
Busoga	455	

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Bengal 268 D./J.
Broach 353 A/M.
Oomra 317 D./J.
Southern 329 A./S
Southern 329 Ready.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)
Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Oct. close at s 9/11 1/4d. up 2d.
Dec. close at s 10/3 3/4d. up 2-3/8d
Mar. close at s 10/8 3/4d. up 2-1/2d
Wheat Chicago Market
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.33-3/4 1/4d.
Dec. per bushel dol 1.42-3/4 5/8
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.48-5/8-1
Cable advices.
Firm opening due dry weather River Plate (Argentine)."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept.

F. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 3.9-29	538000
Receipts Yesterday do	79000
Exports to date do	279000
Stock at Ports 30-8-29	662000
Stock Interior Towns do	194000
Stock Liverpool 30-8-29	809000
Visible Supply 30-8-29	1641000
Quantity in Sight do	659000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Sept. 245.60+3.10
Dec. 224.80+ 3.10
Mar. 3.30+22.0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

100 Nissho and Co. Arvi 282
100 Do. Wun 300
100 Birla Bros. Pandhurna 302
100 Do. Katol 304
100 Currimbhai Bombay Press 235
100 Toyomankwak Mathia 240
100 Japan T. & Co. Dharwa 278
100 Do. Akot 290
100 G G Kesha & Co. Dharwa 288
200 Do. Broach 342/344
100 Do. Akola 283.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 3.

Copper, Braziers £95-1/2
Yellow Metal £72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand —1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots £205

BULLION

—:o:—

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The Bombay Bullion Brothers Association:—

London Ready 24/1
London Forward 24/3
China Op. 2/4/6. Clos. 2/4/6
American Cart 52/6
Ready 55/2
Bhadra Op. 55/2 Clos. 55 1 1/2
Asho Op. 55/2 Clos. 55/1.
Teji Mandi Bhadra /2/.
Asho /13/

GOLD.

Gold Ready 21/7/-
Bhadra 21/7/6
Asho 21/7/6
N. Manwar 21/10/-
N. City 21/10/6

OILS & CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED
EX-GODOWN BOMBAY

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 541 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 147 per ton.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 3.

October	19.35 plus .25
December	19.68 plus .20
January	19.71 plus .18
March	19.93 plus .23
May	19.99 plus .21
Middling Spot	19.55 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 3.

October	19.32 plus .16
December	19.61 plus .18
Middling Spot	19.33 plus .18

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 3.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	19.32
January	19.67
March	19.90
New York 11-45 a.m.	
October	19.33
January	19.72
March	19.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 3.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	79,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	36,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

	Opening	Closing
September		10.25 plus .12
October	10.21	10.26 plus .12
November		10.24 plus .12
December		10.28 plus .13
January	10.23	10.30 plus .13
February		10.32 plus .13
March	10.28	10.37 plus .13
April		10.36 plus .12
May	10.33	10.40 plus .12
June		10.39 plus .12
July	10.31	10.40 plus .12
August		10.34 plus .12
September		10.26 plus .11
Middling Spot		10.64 plus .10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Scinde Fully Good	6.50 plus .10
Scinde Fine	6.75 plus .10
Scinde Superfine	7.00 plus .10
Bengal Good	6.25 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	6.50 plus .10
Bengal Fine	6.75 plus .10
Oomra Good	7.40 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	7.70 plus .10
Oomra Fine	8.00 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	8.60 plus .10
Broach Fine	8.85 plus .10
Broach Superfine	9.10 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

October	16.81 plus .23
November	16.81 plus .23
January	16.96 plus .23
March	17.11 plus .33
May	17.32 plus .23
July	17.36 plus .27
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.50 plus .20

AMERICAN YARN MARKET

The prices of yarn in the United States of America are stationary and recent advance in the prices of raw cotton had no influence over yarn prices. The following comparision of prices will show the probable attitude of spinners in buying their requirement. Some time ago when N. Y. January was sold at 18.30 Southern Yarn 20's was 33-1/4, 40's yarn was 48 and 60's yarn was quoted at 69/8. Now N. Y. January cotton is quoted 19.71 and several quotations are quoted Thus despite a rise of 141 points in the prices of raw cotton, yarn prices are unchaged This will cut the spinners margin of profits and with such a small margin it is out of question to expect any important buying by trade.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20-1|4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126-1|2.
National Bank £49-1|4.
Eastern Bank £6-3|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-5|8.
Conversion Loan £72-3|4.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £99.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £49-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £55-3|8 Ex dividend.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £64-1|4 Ex dividend.
Consols £53-3|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 3.

Demand Bills 484.25

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 3.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.
Spot ..... 24-1|16
Forward ..... 24-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-5|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-5|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 3.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.36-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	32.92
T.T. Milan on London	92.69
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	123.88
T.T. London on Prague	163.72

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan.
£8-17-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct.
£17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct.
£19-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct.
£22-0-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Antwerp, Paid Aug.-Sept. £21-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Sept.-Oct.
£20-12-6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct.
£21-2-6.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated 4th September:—

Our silver market registers a net decline of 7 annas since we wrote our last Review. Early in the week prices were maintained but later gradually declined on bulls unloading and Bazar operators, option dealers and Commission Houses selling influenced by easiness in Shanghai Exchange and the issuing of a large number of delivery orders for the August settlement. The stock on hand remains about 2,000 bars while the daily off-take has at present been about 125 bars. On the whole the market is narrow and there is no special feature to be reported. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 55-8 for the first settlement on the 31st ultimo and the lowest Rs. 55-1 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 0.7. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 5/16 lower. The highest price was 2-4 1/2 on the 31st ultimo and the lowest 2-4 5/16 yesterday.

The London price is 0 1/8 lower. The market was quiet and steady with small business passing. India was a moderate buyer while China operated both ways. America was a buyer at lower rate. The New York price is 52 1/4 cents, i.e. 0 3/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The higest price was 52 5/8 cents, on the 30th ultimo and the lowest 52 1/4 cents on the 31st ultimo

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7/0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-11 1/2.

Looking to the narrow fluctuations in the market we advise operating both ways buying in easy markets and selling on advances.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 15th Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buylng 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN —
Banks Selling T T 129 1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 127 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 3/4
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 160 1/2
SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.81 3/4 3rd mt.
Shanghai/London 2/4 3/8 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/16 3rd inst.
London/Paris 123.90 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.85 3rd intt.
London/Switzerland 25.19 1/4 3rd inst.
London/Italy 92,70, 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 2nd inst. £4/4/11 1/2 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/16 2nd inst. 24 1/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/16 2nd inst. 24 3/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 1/2 2nd inst. 52 3/8 3rd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 2nd inst. 5 1/2 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/4 per cent 6 1/4 per cent 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 3 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. China sold. India bought at the decline.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96-5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent **Improvement Trust** due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th September settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-2, 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 102/0/0.
Tone of Market.—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Sept. 4.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent
6 months Discount 6 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money market:— Easy
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Our Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about an Anna per cwt. in forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment August Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt F.G.H.
Shipment September Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/0/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Firm.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES

—:o:—

END-AUGUST

(5) Miss Gibs estimate condition 58.6 per cent crop 148,33,000 Bales against condition 73.1 per cent and crop 15,740,000 Bales at the end of last July.

(6) Fossicks Bureau estimate condition 57.9 per cent crop 14,788,000 Bales against condition 70.2 per cent and crop 1,5419000 Bales at the end of last July.

(7) The Southern Cotton Co. estimate condition 58 per cent, crop 14,653,000 Bales against condition 69.4 per cent and crop 15,390,000 bales at the end of last July.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio No. 7, quality). Spot 16-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot 10-3/16 Sellers.

OUR GRAN PUJA OFFER.
UP TO 8th OCTOBER 1929.
12 Kt. Rolled Gold Plated
FANCY & STRONG WRIST WATCH.
Best Swiss make very good timekeeper, made specially to our order.

Fitted with 7 th class movement, in new design GOLD PLATED case. A most beautiful watch to present, kept in Velvet lined box with Art Silk wrist band.

Guaranteed for two years.

Original Price Rs.12. HALF PRICE Rs.6
(Direct importers. Established in 1892)
S. A. B. BAKSHI & Co.,
(Dept.B.) Post Box No. 114, CALCUTTA

66 MILES Per Gallon!
VIX VAPORIZER
And
PETROL SAVER
Saves Petrol and More and many other advantages, without injuring the Engine.
Sole Agents:—
ARVI & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Use
BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES
Raval & Co.
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers September 47/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. 46/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Shipment Sellers September 49/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Shipment Nominal and Value Sept/Oct. 50/

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 3.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/1-1/2
Jan/March per cwt. 12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/2-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt, 12/3-1/4

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32779

WANTED—A smart young Tamil Brahmin in decent position to marry a fair, Rich and accomplished Girl, aged 16 of a respectable family. Apply Box No. 2344 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

M R1856

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

MOTORISTS—Protect your Lives, Cars and Tyres by Using "Patent All Metal Tyre Protectors." MFG. SYNDICATE, Near Wooden Bridge, Lamington Road, Bombay.

R1837.

FOR SALE—1 TON FORD, Canadian Steel body, excellent as Delivery Van for progressive firm. Apply Box No. 2349 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

J. A R1863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column, Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SCHEDULE "A."

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

(Rule 8).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub-section (1), clauses (f) (i) (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I, Ruttonji Dorabji propose erecting a Cinema theatre at West Agripada corner of Wylie Road and Morland Road on the ground belonging to Improvement Trust of Bombay, admeasuring about 2450 square yards and assessed under Municipal E Ward No. 4094 (part), Street No. 149 (part) and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 5/3529 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1862 (part) of Byculla Division.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 12th day of September, 1929, that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 29th August, 1929.

R1846

NOTICE.

Re: PURCHASE OF STORES FOR THE GWALIOR STATE.

THE GWALIOR GOVERNMENT have appointed a Committee under the name of the Stores Purchase Committee to control the purchase of stores required for the various State Departments, Railways, Factories, etc. The said Committee will be pleased to receive applications from such leading and approved manufacturing and mercantile firms as are desirous of having their names registered, so that enquiries may be addressed to them from time to time.

R. D. VAISHYA,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Gwalior Government.

32794

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAMODHAR HARIDAS of Mahim, Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client the Southern half portion admeasuring 800 square yards or thereabouts out of the piece of land, bearing Final Plot Number 117-A of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, Bombay Suburban District, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate.

Andheri, 3rd September, 1929.

32793

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAWANIDAS GOPALDAS GILDER, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, a widower .. Deceased

JAGJIWAN BHAWANIDAS GILDER and MAYARAM BHAWANIDAS GILDER, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Hathi Building, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

13th day of August, 1929.

(Sd.) JAGJIWAN BHAWANIDAS GILDER,
and
(Sd.) MAYARAM BHAWANIDAS GILDER,
Petitioners-in-Person.

R1864

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lasting jet black.

This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use

Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial As. 10. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6.

On remittance of Re. 1, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI SAMARDAS KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

Coming Next Saturday

Krishna's Super Production

REVOLUTION

Dare-devil Stunts, Heart Splitting Riding, Fearful Fighting, Fine Scenery,—Beautiful Photography and extraordinary plot revealing the mystery of the skul.

DON'T MISS TO VISIT

NEXT SATURDAY

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

MAN OR MONSTER?

—:o:—

Prof. Agni the
INDIAN CHARLIE
takes out numbers of lighted cigarettes one by one from the mouth.

SEE HIM
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
Featuring:
CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS
NANCY CARROLL
and
JEAN HERSHOLT
The Play that ran for Five Years on Broadway!
music Score.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GARDEN OF EDEN
Featuring:
CORINNE GRIFFITH
LOUISE DRESSER
CHARLES RAY.
A Fascinating and Eye-Filling Romantic Comedy of a Modern Eve and her Twentieth Century Adam!

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Tense Human Drama!
9 Parts.

JAMES MURRAY and ELEANOR BOARDMAN in "THE CROWD"

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS CAST STEEL & CAST IRON SCRAP SUCH AS LAMINATED & BUFFER SPRINGS; AXLE BOXES; ENGINE CYLINDERS; HAMMERS BLOCKS ETC., & CAST IRON SLABS.

Under instructions of The Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 16th September 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Sewree Wharf (Hajee Bunder, Sewree) the abovementioned scrap materials.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MIRZA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 112 of 1923 (Fatmabai, wife of Kaderbhoy Noorbhoy Malek and others vs. Ebrahimji Esmailji and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mirza Street, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) about 186 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 1933, C Ward No. 621, Street Nos. 35, 37, 39 and bounded on the East by the house of Pestonji Bejonji Choksey, on the West by the house of Maneckji Hirjibhai Choksey, on the North by Mirza Street and on the South by a Sweepers' passage.

The property realises a monthly rent of about Rs. 520.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S. Sherwan, Sailabhanga, (Faridpur.)

"The nerves absorb Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water"

Those are the words of a physician. He continues: "It is a point among modern physicians to strengthen and nourish the nervous system as the source of all mental and bodily vitality. For this purpose nothing has been devised to equal Sanatogen."

And he is only one of the 24,000 physicians who took the trouble to express in writing that they had tried Sanatogen and found it a good restorative and reliable builder of health.

Prof. Mann, formerly Assistant Professor of Physiology at Oxford University, for instance, wrote after two years of study on the subject of Sanatogen: "A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

When you do not feel quite up to the mark, when your nerves or general health are not as good as they might be, try Sanatogen for a few weeks.

Sanatogen *must* do you good. It is sure to strengthen the whole nervous system and by doing this it improves your general health, your vitality and your energy. For:—

"The nerves absorb Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water"

Obtainable at all Chemists

Obtainable at all Bazars

BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thos Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Shouthwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi...		16,619
4 „	Narkunda x ..	ALL	16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	VESSELS	19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	WILL	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..	AT	16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	ADEN	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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1929		
28th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

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Ganges Maru ..	8th Sept.	18th „
Shinnoh Maru..	24th „	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „

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1929.		
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25th „	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

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1929		
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7th Sept.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder. Dwarka & C' Mandvi.
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Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	a 18Sept
aTokushimaMaru.	5976	16 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@30Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
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Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.

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COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS

—:o:—

Latest Doing on the Track

(By "PILOT".)

IT SNOWS (Hutchins) disposed of a stable mate in a rousing run over a mile. This gelding is in first rate condition.

Ruiz sent DARK ORIENT (R. Boy) to cover a mile and a quarter. Satisfactory.

TYNAGH (Bowley) showed up in favourable light in the course of a good gallop over ten furlongs with TRAJANUS (McDonald). Looks particularly well.

BLANCHAILLES (Walker) and ARCH DRUID (R. Boy) shaped pleasingly in a fast mile and a quarter spin. Both are fit and well and can win when wanted.

LONG REIGN (Townsend) and MELESIGENES (Barnett) raced well together in a mile run at a strong pace. A pair to follow.

SHIPSHAPE (Barnett) assisted his superiority over HIGHNESS (Bullock) in a gallop over nine furlongs.

SCHOOL BOY (Hoyt) showed more speed than a stable companion in a dash over four furlongs.

PRECIOUS (Clarke) and GOVERNOR II (R. Boy) negotiated a mile together PRECIOUS proved superior.

LIPSTOWN (R. Boy) assisted ICE MARK (Bowley) in a burst over six furlongs. Both moved well.

FUN OF THE FAYRE (Behsman) was restricted to cantering exercise over a mile and a quarter. Improving.

WELL COPPED (Brace) was accompanied by STAR OF FRANCE (Donnelly) in a stripped mile and a quarter run. The former finished strongly and is worth noting.

SAXPENCE (Brace) had the measure of a stable mate in a dash over the "six".

BUOYANT (Morris) gave all round satisfaction when galloped over six furlongs with a stable mate.

EASTERN ESSEX (Morris) had the assistance of HECTOR (Hardinge) in a six furlongs gallop (from the "nine" to the "three".) The former has never been better.

PALANG (Walker) with FARHAD (R. Boy) covered six furlongs at a useful rate. A forward pair.

DESERT SUN (Behsman) and PACK UP (R. Boy) were galloped over six furlongs (from the "nine" to the "three".) Fit horses.

TRISTAN (Sibbritt) traversed a mile and a quarter in pleasing style.

BELL'S HILL (McQuade) was subjected to a good mile and a half run. Fair.

ROMANESCO (Brace) got the better of SUNNYMOON (Donnelly) in a brisk mile gallop.

RESTORATION (Howell) strode out freely and well in a striding pace gallop over a mile.

ORPHAN MAID (Behsman) traversed a mile at a good pace. A fit filly.

Higgins sent THRIFTY JEAN (Hutchins) and EMBARDEE (Reynolds) a mile at a good pace. Keep an eye on the latter.

LUCKY STAR (Behsman) was given a spin over a mile and a quarter. In great form.

MANSOON BEG (Burn) shaped well in a gallop over ten furlongs.

KOMMANUR (Reynolds) gave a speedy display when exercised over six furlongs.

RIYAD II (Behsman) galloped six furlongs (from the "nine" to the "three"). Watch him.

SHIVAJI PRASAD (Morris) with CHEERFUL (Clarke) was exercised over nine furlongs. Both look well.

SHEEMA (Obaid) was highly impressive in a top speed gallop over ten furlongs.

LION (Sibbritt) covered ground in fine style when sent over six furlongs.

The following have been in good work and should be noted. NADIM, SALONIC, ASAD PASHA. RAZA KHAN, AMSEL DE BEERS II, VITA, NOFAL and STYRAX.

It is stated that CHABOOTRA, CORBYN and TAUT are on the easy list as they have jarred themselves at work.

Mr. Shaw's Mystery Play

—:o:—

(By AIR MAIL.)

Bernard Shaw will never cease to surprise his disciples. They had hardly started to climb the stony heights of "Back to Methuselah!" when he flung a nationalist heroine at their heads in 'Saint Joan,' and sent them all sprawling, writes R. S. Pippin in the "Daily Herald." And now, just as they have set foot on the slopes again, he bars the path with a king hero. . . .

No wonder he laughs so merrily from the circle as the characters in "The Apple Cart" take the stage at Malvern's pleasant little municipal theatre. For his latest play, which opened a twelve day Shavian Festival last night in the hill-shadowed, west-country spa, will leave the faithful pondering and doubting and disbelieving—and arguing. Which is, perhaps, what he most wants them to do.

I say "perhaps" because it is extraordinarily difficult to see what Mr. Shaw *does* want in this, "ultra-modern" political drama. Is he out to boost the Strong Man idea? Is the Cromwell-Mussolini bee buzzing more excitedly than ever in his old bonnet? The long first act encouraged my suspicions that it was.

ECHO ANSWERS——

But when, after a quite irrelevant second act devoted to super-Shavian sex appeal, we returned to the "plot," it was to find in the end a King whose cunning had given place to woolliness of thought and vagueness of action. What was going to happen after the curtain fell? Was the King going to cultivate his garden? Or was he going to begin all over again as a lecturer on "The Dangers of Democracy"? Or was he——. The author, like the echo, seems to answer "What."

The scene is set in England. An England of the future, prosperous and decadent. An England living on the colossal toll of her foreign investments. An England amusing herself with the manufacture of chocolate cream, golf-clubs, tapestries, and motor-boats. All things considered, a not too improbable England.

There is a Cabinet crisis. The King, Magnus has publicly declared that his veto is the only remaining defence of the people against a corrupt Government. The prime Minister, Proteus, has come to the Palace with an ultimatum in his pocket.

Magnus must pledge himself not to make any speeches (not even those which Proteus himself dictates, for he has a subversive way of unrolling a manuscript and winking.) He must cease pulling Press wires from the Palace backstairs. Above all, he must never allude to that veto again. If he refuses, the Government will resign and go to the country on the issue of Constitutional v. Absolute Monarchy.

Magnus, who wears he dignified air and dress of a celestial commissionaire, suavely lectures the Cabinet on the familiar Shavian theme of the practical impossibilities of democracy the intolerable and thankless burdens of political office, the necessity for someone (Magnus, for obvious instance!) to stand between the capitalists and the masses, someone to stand above the tyranny of "popular poverty and ignorance." He is willing, he says, to shoulder responsibilities which would break his Ministers' backs. But he must be a King and not a rubber stamp.

He gets a certain amount of sympathy from three mebers of the Cabinet. From Lysistrata, the austere Powermistress-General, devoted to her dynamos and furious at being frustrated by the intrigues of Breakages Limited, who have collared the repairs market and paralysed the nation by buying up all the breakage-saving devices. From Amanda, the flighty Postmistress-General who blackmails her colleagues my her talent for mimicry and for singing popular songs.

And he gets something oddly like sympathy from Boanerges, the boisterous President of the Board of Trade, an idiotic caricature of a trade union leader, scornful of democracy and out for power and plenty of it. But all, save Lysistrata and Amanda fear the King's cunning. So he plays for time, promising his answer by five that afternoon.

A short interlude shows Magnus in the boudoir of Orintia, the flashing and absurdly bumptious beauty who is notoriously his favourite. She wants the King for a plaything—and, when Magnus proceeds to lecture her on the Highter Astronomy ("Worlds are all very well when they swing in their separate orbits. But if they leave them, they do not mee' —they crash together in ruin"), she holds him by force until the entry of a private secretary releases him to his consort, Jemima, and the domestic tea-table.

Five o'clock finds him on the Palace terrace awaitin his Ministers. Suddenly the American Ambassador, Vanhattan, is announced. After ten minutes of facetious preliminaries (really, Mr. Shaw) he tells the King that those United States have decided to absorb themseles into the British Commonwealth and have selected Magnus as their Emperor. Which means, as Magnus knows only too well, that the capital will shift to Washington.....

His expectant Ministers arrive in the fading light—to find themselves double-crossed again. The King will resign in favour of his son, contest Windsor as a Parliamentary candidate, enter the House of Commons, and who knows the new King may even send for him as Prime Minister! He may een become the first President of the new Commonwealth?

TO WHAT END?

Proteus, beside himself with fury, demands the ultimatum and tears it to shreds. The Ministers take their leave, each after their fashion, Magnus, thinking deeply of "something very big", is called to dinner by the stolid Jemima. And the curtain falls.

Well, there you are! *The Apple Cart* carries a very mixed, if very characteristic, load. It is the latest and, doubtless, not the last, of those conversational Marathons in which Mr. Shaw still leads the world. It is often exciting and often stimulating (the man couldn't write an uninteresting play), but to what end? Where are you running to, my merry master.....?

Meanwhile, the acting was brilliant. Cedric Hardwickle was a superb stayer as the King. Edith Evans wrestled magnificently with Orinthia and won in the end. Charles Carson gave us the core of Proteus, and Matthew Boulton made that stuffed bull-roarer Boanerges almost live and move. But Paul Shelving's scenery was a disappointment. Or were those indeterminate colours intended to symbolise the play's indeterminate drift?

DEATH OF POPULAR THANA DOCTOR

—:o:—

LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

On Wednesday morning took place the funeral of Dr. J. Edmond Almeida, L.M. & S., whose death occurred on Tuesday at his residence in Thana. Seldom has a more largely attended funeral been witnessed in Thana than that of the deceased, for his was a most popular figure in the town. Dr. Almeida having been held in high repute as an excellent doctor who had done a great deal in the cause of humanity in general and as a valuable public man who always willingly identified himself with every movement in the interest of the civic welfare of the town.

He was an Honorary Magistrate, a member of the Thana Municipal Board, of the Thana Local Board and of the School Board and he showed a wonderful capacity for work in performing all the multifarious duties in all such capacities.

It is being painfully felt all over the town that by the demise of Dr. Almeida a gap has been created in Thana which it will be very difficult to be adequately filled. Much sympathy is also felt with the bereaved family.

As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased the offices of the District Local Board and the Thana Municipality were closed yesterday and the Court of the Honorary Magistrate was closed to-day.

JIVRAJ BALLOO MILL

FETCHES RS. 6,80,000 IN AUCTION SALE

One of the largest and oldest cotton mills of Bombay is the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Mill. It went into liquidation lately, and was put in the market for sale by the Liquidator. Offers by private tenders were received on several occasions, but they were not accepted as they were not considered to be tempting. It was decided to auction it. Messrs. Mehta and Company, the well-known auctioneers of Bombay were entrusted with the task of disposing of it. By exerting their wide influence they were able to induce about fifty bidders. The auction sale took place on 29th ultimo. There was a keen competition among five persons. The first bid was for Rs. 5,50,000. The mill was ultimately knocked down to the highest bidder, Mr. Husseinbhai Abdullabhai Lalji, M.L.C. for Rs. 6,80,000 (six lakh and eighty-thousands).

The mill possesses 663 looms and spindles. Considering the present state of the money market the price realised is believed by many to be a good one for which Messrs Mehta and Co. deserves congratulations.

CASE AGAINST AUDITORS OF CENTRAL BANK DISMISSED

On Wednesday the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, discharged a notice taken out by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., against Sir Hugh Cocke, Mr. D. S. Hivan, and Sir S. B. Billimoria, auditors of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., under Sections 197, 191, 193, 117, and section 283 of the Indian Companies Act the complainant being absent.

Mr. Velinkar, who appeared for the accused, said that the case arose out of a balance sheet of December 31, 1926 submitted by the accused which was alleged to have been false in material particulars. This balance sheet had also formed the subject matter of a case against the Managing Director and Directors of the Bank in which the Court had acquitted the accused.

Mr. Shamdasani being absent the complaint was dismissed and the accused acquitted.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held at the Sorab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library, to-day (Thursday) the 5th September, 1929, at 6.30 p. m. (S T) when Mr K H Vakil, will read a paper on "Architectural Values." The President Mr. H. Foster King, will occupy the chair.

AGE OF MARRIAGE

PLEA FOR RAISING IT

—:o:—

DR. ERULKAR'S SPEECH AT IMPERIAL SOCIAL HYGIENE CONGRESS

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Dr. A. S. Erulkar, at the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress (London) on July 11 during the discussion on "The Effect of Race and Climate on the age of consent of adolescence and its relation to the Age of Marriage," Dr. Dremmond Shields, M.P. Under-Secretary of State for India presiding.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCED ONSET OF PUBERTY.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M.D. (London) Hon. Physician, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Hon. Lecturer on Medicine, Gordhandas Soonderdas Medical College (University of Bombay) speaking as a clinician, detailed certain of his observations in connection with the subject under discussion. His experience in India went back thirteen or fourteen years, and had led him to the conclusion that neither race alone, nor climate alone,, was the sole determining factor in the onset of puberty. He believed many factors influenced such onset. Race was certainly a very important factor, climate also but nourishment, environment and the bringing up of the children were also important factors in connection with the onset of puberty. India—and he was speaking particularly of Bombay—the population was ill-fed, was brought up under very unhygienic conditions, many children had had malaria rickets and other diseases, and when they grew up they were anaemic, so that naturally the age of onset was later than it used to be.

PROPER AGE OF CONSENT.

The relation of the age of onset and puberty to that of marriage was a very important question in India. There was at present a Bill before the Legislature with regard to a minimum age of marriage and consent. In that connection, it was necessary to have a broader view than that of the physiologist. The question was not only whether a woman was fit to bear children, but also whether she was able to bring up children, rear them well and make them better citizens of the country. The question should certainly not be discussed from the point of view of the bearing of children alone, but from the point of view of the consequence of the woman's influence on society if she bore children. He thought if the Congress considered the subject from that point of view, it would be agreed that even if a girl could bear a child at the age of 15 or 16, she was not fit to do so. Therefore, the age of marriage ought to be much later than that at which a woman might be physically fit or prepared to bear a child. The psychological question came in, in that the mind was not properly developed. The same applied to the age of consent. A girl at the age of 14 or 15 was certainly not fit to give her consent for sexual intercourse. Therefore the age of marriage and of consent should be much higher than the age at which puberty occurred. He wished such a body as that Congress could give a definite opinion which might strengthen the hands of the reformers in India who wished to raise the age of consent or marriage, but he understood that it was merely a deliberate body and could not pass any resolution. That he regretted.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH

—:o:—

FORETELLER OF SATTA FIGURES AS SUSPECT

On Tuesday noon Matunga was the scene of great excitement when the body of a Hindu was found in a pool of blood near the G.I.P. Rly. Station. It appears that the deceased, a 35 years old Ghati, went to the house of one Dominic S. D'Souza, alleged to be a good foreteller of Satta figures, to have a number foretold for him. What exactly happened in the room of D'Souza is not known but it would seem that he battered the head of the Ghati and threw him outside the chawl. The injured man died when he was being carried to the hospital. On being informed, Police Inspector R. S. Patwardhan arrived at the scene and instituted inquiries. Blood was found in the room of the suspect D'Souza and he was arrested. Further inquiries are in progress.

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rugby Football Tournament: Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Cheshire Regiment, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6.

Rugby: Prince of Wales Volunteers vs. Cathedral Old Boys, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s s "Rajputana" with English mails of August 22, due at 6-0 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dare-es-Salaam Zanzibar Tanga Quilimane Mozambique, and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 11th inst.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Subscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. "Umvolosi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p. m. on Tuesday the 10th instant.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

A quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday the 6th inst. at 6.30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Swami Vishwananda of Ramkrishna Mission will conduct a public class on 'The Bhagvat Gita' to-day (Thursday) at 7 p. m. (S. T) in the hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. All are cordially invited to attend.

P. H. C. CHAMPIONSHIP SHIELD TOURNAMENT

Competition matches in the Purshottam Hindu Championship Shield Tournament will be played this year immediately after the Quadrangular Tournament is over. At the desire of several clubs, the Local area from which the competing clubs might enter the competion, has been extended, so as to include the suburbs upto Kalyan and Virar. Entries for this year will be closed on Monday (the 30th inst. at 6.30 p. m. (S T) Each entry must be accompanied by the entrance fee of Rs. 10 and an entrance form, duly filled in, with all the particulars stated therein and names of the players from the club.

Entry forms and any further particulars can be obtained from the Honorary Cricket Secretary, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay No. 2.

NEW SERVICE

—:o:—

GENOA TO BOMBAY

Consignees and shippers of cargo from Genoa will be interested to learn of the inauguration of a new fortnightly service from Genoa to Bombay by the Rotterdam Lloyd and Nederland Lines who together own over 72 cargo steamers of an average tonnage of 10,000 tons. Bombay in future will be included in their express Java service, the passage from Genoa to Bombay taking 16 days only and no doubt the public will take advantage of the quick despatch offered by these steamers. Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd. have been appointed their agents in Bombay.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 4.
Previous Closing Rate	19.71
To-day Opening Rate	19.17
Difference	—.54
To-day's Closing Rate	19.41
Difference	—.30

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 4.
Previous Closing Rate	10.30
To-day's Opening Rate	10.31
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.33
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 4.			
Silver Ready	24	3	0
Higher	0	2	0
Silver Forward	24	4	0
Higher	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Sept. 4.			
1st Settlement	55	3	0
2nd Settlement	55	2	0

SUPPORT SARDA BILL

—:o:—

Ladies Demonstrate Near Assembly Hall

WILL GOVT. SUPPORT MEASURE

SIMLA, Sept. 4

An unprecedent scene was witnessed to-day at the entrance of the Assembly Hall just before the Assembly met. Several Ladies with banners made a demonstration from the support of Sarda's marriage bill which occupies the first place in to-day's business. On the banners were imprinted mottos "Prepuberty marriage is a heinous crime; seek legislation to punish it" "To amend Sardo Bill is worse than killing it". "If you oppose Sarda Bill the world will laugh at you." "Support it says the Indian Womanhood." "How many women have opposed it? None". As the members were coming to the Assembly, the ladies kept on continuously shouting "Support Sarda Bill"

When the Assembly met to-day there were more people in the galleries than in previous days and this included a fair number of ladies. There was a rumour in the lobby that the majority of Muslims will support the motion for postponment of the Bill in order to ascertain more fully the Muslim theological opinion on it. The Government, it was said, will support the passing of the Bill. Rai Saheb Sarda, the mover of the Bill was seen in the lobby in the happiest of moods, quite confident of securing the assent of the Assembly on the measure on which his heart was set.—Free Press.

ORTHODOXY UP IN ARMS

Afghan Tragedy Cited in Assembly Debate

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

After question hour the Sarda Bill as amended by the Select Committee was put for consideration before the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Acharya moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed in view of the late publication of the report of the Age of Consent Committee and in view of the desirability of assessing with the help of adequate evidence, the real value of that portion of the report which deals with the marriage laws and customs obtaining among Indian communities. He said the House could not consider the Bill without making sure that every member got a copy of the report of the Age of Consent Committee.

Mr. Acharya's speech had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned for lunch

After lunch Mr. Acharya continuing said the Age of Consent Committee had magnified demand for the Bill and minimised opposition to the Bill.

President told Mr. Acharya amidst laughter that if he had confined himself to a few points he would have done better.

Mr. Acharya proceeding wished the Committee had known the happenings in Afghanistan and said reform however well meant when forced down the unwilling throats of the people might do more harm than good

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposed the Bill. He considered the Age of Consent Committee Report was fit for wastepaper basket like all reports of this foreign government. People considered such a legislation as an unwarranted interference with their social customs.

Sir James Crerar explained the attitude of Government amidst loud cheers as being one of cordial sympathy and strongest support to the Bill. He said if Mr. Sarda would find satisfaction of seeing this measure on the Statute Book during the course of this session Government would be the first to congratulate him on that happy consummation. Between two extremes, one of rash and hasty and intemperate legislation and other of obscurantism and public conservatism, the dangers which lay were hardly distinguishable in their magnitude. Government attitude throughout in all matters of social legislation was that there must be deliberate and careful examination of the evils which they were endeavouring to remove so that there might be a measure which would have the support of public. The last time when the Bill was before the Assembly Government supported the motion for postponement because the Age of Consent Committee had been appointed to consider and report on a matter which greatly concerned with the subject of the legislation. Government anticipated from the labours of that Committee that every shade of opinion would express itself on the question that there would be considered opinion of the Committee. Now the country was more alive to the gravity of the evil which this bill was intended to deal with All opinions had ample opportunity of expressing themselves before the Committee which had taken the utmost opportunity of considering and weighing that opinion in framing the recommendations and the result was before the Assembly in the form of a report. The Committee was representative of different classes and different interests concerning the Bill. It had high measure of legal, administrative and medical qualification which were most essential qualifications for consideration of this question. The report indeed constituted a landmark of advance in the controversy with which the Bill dealt. Any one who studied that report would admit that Sir Moropant Joshi and his colleagues had rendered a very great public service and deserved the gratitude of this country. The first conclusion that could be drawn from the contents of that report was that there existed grave and corroding evil clamouring for remedy. It was not merely that generation after generation of young girls were exposed to injuries of early marriage but legacies were left from which the country would undoubtedly suffer most vitally. Government did not desire it to be understood that they in any way under-estimated the earnestness and sincerity of the opposition to this bill. Any measure which modified social custom of a long duration would for a time naturally evoke a large measure of opposition but he felt that improvements in these matters where they had reason to hope would reconcile in the course of time and he hoped in no long time, reconcile the principle of the bill in its practical application to even the most stringent opposition with which the measure at present met. He concluded: "We are convinced that evil exists. We are convinced that the measure of Mr. Sarda is at any ate a step in the direction of seeking practical remedy. Where we find that evil and where we find promising remedy we feel we must support what we think to be right. I trust a great majority of this House will agree in the view that this measure is one in the right direction and it is their duty to support it. (Applause).

Mr. K. C. Neogy who rose to oppose the Bill referred to the opinions of local Governments and asked how the Government of India proposed to work the measure when several local governments were not giving it support. Dealing further with public opinion the speaker referred to the Bengal Social Conference where a resolution in favour of the Bill was defeated by an overwhelming majority in spite of the attempts of its president Mr. Kelkar.

Mr. Kelkar: I made no attempt. (Laughter).

Mr. Neogy: Your presence was enough.

Mr. Abdul Haye (Punjab Muslim) said Muslims had decided to support Mr. Acharya's amendment as they felt Muslim opinion had not had time to get clarified but it should not be understood that Muslims were opposed to the principle of the measure. Moreover Muslims had not had adequate representation on the Committee. Either Government did not rise to the height of the occasion or Muslims had not given serious attention to the matter which it deserved and which the speaker now wished his co-religionists to give it.

Mr. Sherwani rose to controvert Mr. Abdul Haye's statement that all Muslims were opposed to the measure but the President said that was not a point of order.

Proceeding Mr. Abdul Haye asked the House to postpone consideration if they wished to take Muslims with them as Muslims needed time to overcome the handicap of unclarified opinion. He wished to make it clear that Muslims were not opposed to the principle of the bill to which with certain modifications they might give whole-hearted support if given time.

The Assembly adjourned for the day.—A. P.

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Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1929.

More Arrests.

—:o:—

The Bengal Government's appetite for sedition cases seems to be insatiable. Mr. K. S. Roy, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. B. K. Bose, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Members of the Bengal Legislative Council and several others have been arrested for sedition but released on bail and ordered to appear before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore on the 9th instant. The arrests are believed to be in connection with the recent Provincial Political Sufferers' Day celebrations, when there was a clash between the police and the organisers of the procession, which was led by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and the arrested persons. It is understood that Mr. Bose also has been summoned to appear before the Additional District Magistrate on the same date.

We have no detailed account before us so far of the speeches which the accused must have delivered and in which Government scents sedition. Let us for argument's sake assume that something in those speeches is capable of being so interpreted as to come technically under the many-tentacled clause of sedition. But it is well-known that a civilised Government which respects and is respected by the people does not pounce upon every person that can somehow be brought under its law of sedition. Because a Government has a right to prosecute a person for sedition, it does not follow that the Government must use the right every time it can do so. A wise Government uses it judiciously, only when the interests of the people are really jeopardised by a seditious writing or speech. The present Secretary of State for India himself is understood to hold such a view and to have severely condemned frivolous prosecutions for sedition. We cannot help remarking that most of the prosecutions for sedition in India have been frivolous. And the recent ones—they are ever so many—have every appearance of being the result of a premeditated policy of repression. It must be presumed that the Labour Government has either approved of or acquiesced in that policy.

The policy itself is doomed to be defeated. It has never succeeded anywhere in the world, and it is not going to succeed in this country where the people have a thousand and one grievances against the Government and where it is their duty to make every legitimate effort to redress the wrongs regardless of cost. Many besides Mahatma Gandhi have now come to realise that the time is fast coming, if it has not already come, when certain forms of sedition will be a moral obligation, even if they be legal offences.

A Medical Mussolini.

—:o:—

We have recently drawn repeated attention to the latest move on the part of the General Medical Council of Great Britain to cripple the efforts of indigenous medical talent in India to have an effective voice in controlling the teaching of medicine and in securing its legitimate place in initiating medical research as well as in obtaining its rightful share in the medical services of the country. At the dictation of this body the Government of India have agreed to the insulting proposal to appoint a European member of the Indian Medical Service as a Medical Mussolini who will determine medical qualifications and standards for this country. The proposal has naturally roused the keenest resentment amongst the members of the independent Indian medical profession and a sharper edge has been given to the inevitable controversy by the threat held out by the General Medical Council that if its orders are not meekly obeyed it will withhold recognition of Indian medical qualifications. This selfish and bullying policy has, we are glad to notice, stiffened the attitude of the Indian medical profession and made it keenly alive to the necessity of championing its just cause and repelling the assault upon its dignity and self-respect. The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Bombay is to consider on Tuesday next, a proposition to which eleven well-known members of the medical profession in this city have appended their signatures, asking the University to declare that the appointment of a Medical Commissioner is detrimental to its best interests. We hope the proposition will be agreed to unanimously. Any self-respecting educational body can have but one opinion in regard to this matter. Other Universities in India will, we are sure, consider it their imperative duty to oppose the proposal for saddling upon this country a foreign medical autocrat. True reform for securing improvement in medical qualifications and standards consists in the establishment of an All-India Medical Council, which will be thoroughly representative in character. It must not be a body liable to be bossed over by the medical bureaucrats. Is it the case that the Government proposals for the creation of such a body which are understood to have been rejected by the Provincial Ministers at the recent Conference in Simla were saturated with the bureaucratic conception that the I.M.S. must dominate the Council? What prevents the Government from taking the public into confidence as to what transpired at this Conference? The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly must summarily reject the grant for the proposed post and the Assembly itself must urge upon the Government the necessity of creating an All-India Medical Council conformable to popular demand.

The Way The Money Goes

—:o:—

There is the grave possibility that in portions of the Punjab and over the majority of riverine areas in Sind acute starvation will set in involving loss of hundreds of human lives owing to the unprecedented inundation of these areas. Funds for flood relief are being started and it is hoped prompt financial assistance will at least mitigate the extent of the starvation. But is the public aware that there is acute artistic starvation in high quarters at New Delhi and that funds to the extent of one lakh of rupees have been specially ear-marked by Government to meet this starvation? The grant would have been forthwith sanctioned, had not certain members of the Standing Finance Committee now in session in Simla elected to inquire closely into the details and object of the proposed expenditure. A lakh of rupees were required, they were informed, for the purchase of pictures and other articles of "vertu" for the Viceregal residence at New Delhi. They were warned that they should not do anything "to spoil the scheme" of building a magnificent residence for the representative of the King-Emperor by raising objections "at this stage". The members refused to behave like good boys. They inquired whether the paintings and the other articles of "vertu" could not be produced by Indian artists in India. Sir George Schuster hurried to the rescue of a bureaucracy which expects that the Indian tax-payer should, as a matter of course, pay for the relief of unemployment amongst artists in England. The matter has been postponed and artistic starvation will continue for some time at least at the new Viceregal residence, to the temporary relief of the Indian tax-payer.

But there are other ways of spending his money to which several Indian members of the Standing Finance Committee took serious objection. Why should there have been excess expenditure over the project of providing customs accommodation at the civil aerodrome at Karachi and in effecting improvements to the aerodrome at Calcutta and why should there be not available a qualified Indian even now, when civil aviation has been in existence in India for nearly a decade, to superintend the control of the aerodrome at Karachi? The proposal before the Committee was to appoint for a year a British officer who had retired from the Royal Naval Reserve to act as Officer-in-charge of the aerodrome. After a lament from some Indian members that the question of appointing an Indian should be considered when permanent arrangements would be made, the proposal was passed. It is the imperative duty of the popular representatives in the Assembly to agitate for the despatch for instruction in aeronauties abroad of a fairly large number of young Indians so that after their return they will be able to man the air-services of the country. Otherwise we shall soon be told that we have no "air-sense".

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Turning The Tables

—:o:—

Lord Irwin having made fair amends to the Hon. Mr. Patel and having unreservedly admitted that "within the House it is the President, subject only to the House itself in the established form, who is the sole and final authority under the rules and standing orders on all questions relating to order that may arise," the controversy between the two was all but closed. But Mr. S. C. Mitra insisted on moving a resolution declaring that the Secretary of State, by according sanction to the new rule, had forfeited the confidence of the House and that the part played by Lord Irwin in this matter was highly reprehensible and that steps be taken forthwith to make the House master of its own procedure. As officials had for some time insisted that the President could not disallow any motion unless he was expressly allowed to do so, Mr. Mitra sought to turn the tables upon the officials by stating that his resolution was not expressly ruled out by any rule or standing order and should therefore be discussed.

The crucial point now was whether or not the President had inherent power to disallow a motion on the ground that it was an abuse of procedure of the House. None could deny and none denied that power to the President. It was by virtue of that power that Mr. Patel had ruled out the discussion on the Public Safety Bill, though there was no express rule authorising him to do so. Curiously enough, it was by virtue of that very power, not in the least affected by the new rule, that he now came to the aid of Lord Irwin and disallowed the latter part of Mr. Mitra's resolution. The Government were by now in a chastened mood and assured the House that they would not in the future pass rules without previously consulting the House except in emergencies. In view of this assurance and at the conciliatory suggestion of the President himself, Mr. Mitra withdrew the first part of his resolution. It is no wonder that Mr. Patel wrings admiration even from his opponents.

The Horror Of It!

—:o:—

According to Colonel Gidney, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, certain "Anglo-Indian lambs" met some "Swarajist lions" recently at Calcutta. The meeting was over a lunch but the gallant Colonel is simply horrified at the idea that one of the lions happened to be Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, "the leader of the Independence Party" and the whole incident has so disturbed him that he expresses in a letter to the "Times of India", his grave apprehensions as regards the fortune of the "lambs" if they meet "lions" of Jawaharlal ilk. He considers the lunch as an "unauthorised gesture towards the Independence Party." Colonel Gidney is needlessly alarmed. He may have his acute differences with Mr. Barton, the gentleman who organised the lions and lambs gathering. But that is irrelevant to the real issue, which is that such gatherings are very necessary. They remove misunderstandings and promote national harmony.

INDIAN CONTACT WITH EAST AFRICA

—:o:—

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN BY WHITE SETTLERS

(By Mr. ISHER DAS, Secretary East African Indian Delegation.)

II.*

Lord Salisbury writing as Secretary of State for India in 1875 suggested that with a view to promote the well-being of the poorer classes in India, Indian Imigration to the East Coast of Africa for the purpose of settlement and colonization should be actively encouraged. He emphasised from the Imperial point of view the great advantages which would result. When the Royal Charter was conferred upon the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888 by Queen Victoria this was advanced in the preamble of that document as one of the chief grounds for the grant and other interests of our subjects, Persons of unquestioned authority from Sir John Kirk, Consul General at Zanzibar from 1866 to 1887 to Mr. Winston Churchill who visited the Colony in 1908 have testified to the valuable work done by Indians as pioneers in East Africa.

PIONEER WORK BY INDIANS.

Indians have pushed forward and opened up trade in territories beyond the limits of British administration. In the early days of the Colony their advent was welcomed. They were brought from India in large numbers to construct the Uganda Railway and those responsible for the work have testified that it could not have been completed within any reasonable period without their help. In one instance at Kibos in the Kavirondo country a settlement of Indians on the land was instituted and that settlement has proved a success. In the great war the Indian Army was called upon to assist in the protection of Kenya and in the conquest of Tanganyika Territory long before the troops from South Africa arrived. The extent of the services which they rendered may be gauged from the fact that in November 1914 an Expeditionary Force of 34,000 Indian combatant ranks and 12,000 non-combatants was despatched to the East African theatre of war, and that an Indian force consisting approximately of 12 mobile guns, 10 Indian battalions, half a dozen Imperial Service units with a small force of cavalry was maintained in the theatre until the end of the war.

INFLUX OF WHITE SETTLERS.

Let me consider now the question of disabilities under which Indians have been living up till 1923 and afterwards. The period from the year 1902 and onwards showed an influx of Europeans, mainly Boers from South Africa, who started a campaign against Indians. They brought with them the gospel of hate from South Africa, and made up their minds that an Indian was a fellow to be despised and not to be heard. As soon as the land started to change hands at a good rate, the pioneers, or so they were called, saw a chance of making money and demanded reservation of the highlands for Europeans.

1906 saw the first constitutional development, by setting up an Executive and Legislative Council.

(Continued on page 10).

*1st article appeared on the 3rd instant.

HOW TURKISH WOMEN CAME INTO THEIR OWN

—:o:—

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH...

II.*

The "Bulletin" of the Iran League writes:—

An inquiry was made by the daily "Vakit" among working women to understand their opinion about the various phases of the question of Turkish women in Turkey. The inquiry was carried out by A. Sirri Bey who had already reported more than thirty interviews with leading Turkish women in work.

It is some years that Turkish women have entered into practical life of work. Besides the women at home and the women of the farms as in the past, to-day there has emerged an idealist class of city women who look on life with a manly magnitude and work according to the light of their reason. They fling themselves into the working life free from any concern or apprehension.

Look into the institutions, visit the laboratories, inquire at the Government offices, you will see and know better the Turkish women in life. Their employers are satisfied with their work. They do not want to put any differentiation between the sexes. Their co-workers have sincere appreciative words for them. This is a great success and was achieved without noise because it was according to the principles of our development. It has an important bearing and value in the economic situation of the country.

FROM CONSUMERS TO PRODUCERS.

It is very interesting to know how the Turkish women who are in the field of work now are taking it. Why and how they threw themselves into such a life of work? What are the reasons and factors for it? Are they satisfied with it? Do we not care to know this new element? Let us talk with them and let us hear what they have to say.

The following are some brief statements from interviews with them.

1. Nakiye Hanum, an experienced teacher, said:—

"The economic position of women is a new thing only for cities. But it is an old thing for Turkish women in general. The real woman of Anatolia is a worker in her farm and field and does business in the village fairs. There are various reasons which led them to work. The most prominent one is the insufficiency of the man's earnings for a decent living of a family. Married women must work also. Any work which helps to meet a real need is worthy of respect and is honorable.

"As to the political rights of women, according to them the time for winning them is not very far off. I am convinced of the intelligence and the capacities of women, and also I am sure that the Republican Government which does not wait to apply modern principles of life when the time comes for them, will accord these rights also to women".

WORK, A SOCIAL OBLIGATION.

2. Guzide Hanum, the wife of Lutfi Bey, the owner and directress

(Continued on page 10).

*The first article appeared on [illegible]

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

A Touching Appeal.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Secretary, Anti-Untouchability Committee appointed by the Congress, has issued an appeal to all Trustees of Hindu temples to throw open the temples under their charge to the so-called untouchables. It is a most touching appeal and must move any normal human being, though we cannot vouch for those blinded by superstition. Untouchability, says Jamnalalji, is repugnant to the real spirit of Hindu scriptures, an irreligious, anti-social and anti-national custom. He adds: "It is an irony of fate that we should have come to treat to-day one-third of our own kith and kin as Pariahs, worthy of treatment which we may not mete out even to dogs or to domesticated animals. Our weavers, our artisans, our sweepers and scavengers, who are the real toilers of the land and producers of national wealth, who help to keep us clean and healthy and fit for life's vocations—to these our benefactors and lowly "little brothers" we deny social and civic rights, protection, knowledge, intercourse, everything that makes life worth living. No wonder if under the inexorable law of Karma we are in turn ourselves treated the world over as Pariahs and Untouchables." If to-morrow Hindu Society could revolt against untouchability and make a clean sweep of it, we would hail the revolution as having come not a day too soon.

A Complex Problem.

In pointing out the great complexity of the problem of disarmament and the difficulties attendant on its practical realisation even though two of the foremost Powers in the world were agreed upon taking effective steps for reducing armaments, Mr. MacDonald in his speech at Geneva has given a significant reminder to the Continental Powers of their urgent duty in this connection. He rightly emphasized that "the problem was not between America and Britain" alone. He remarked: "If America and Britain came to a magnificent agreement over the Armies, the Navies and the Air Force, the problem of disarmament would only have been touched." That is true, but in view of the fact that Mr. Hoover and the British Premier are sure to meet soon and tackle the issue as between America and Britain in right earnest, the Conference of Powers which Mr. MacDonald suggests might take a leaf out of Anglo-British policy and help in accelerating effective disarmament. The time for wordy discussions is surely over.

Where Is The Government of India?

We would like to know immediately whether the Government of India has taken or is about to take any steps to secure the removal of the frivolous restrictions imposed by the Union Government on Ali Brothers' entering South Africa. For ought we know, the Government has done nothing in the matter. But if similar injustice were done to a Britisher, it would have forthwith moved heaven and earth to get the injustice removed. It would be a pity if for the assertion of the most elementary rights, individuals or groups should be driven to offer passive resistance. The insult to the Ali Brothers is an insult to India and we would warn the Government of India against the consequences of taking the matter light-heartedly.

A Thought For The Day.

"Two generations ago we said we should welcome this (Indian) awakening. We urged India into it; we prepared for it. Now that it has come we are afraid. We spy upon it, we deport its advocates, we plan to circumvent it."

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

At The Bar.

Magistrate (to witness): "Tell me, have you ever seen the prisoner at the Bar?"

Witness: "Yes, Sir, that's where I generally meet him."

TRUTH ABOUT PALESTINE

NOT A RELIGIOUS QUARREL

No Jewish-Muslim Riots Under Turkish Rule

PALESTINE SUFFERS BECAUSE INDIA IS NOT FREE

Balfour Declaration and Mandate Must Go

MAHOMED ALI'S QUESTION FOR PRESIDENT HOOVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

In a statement issued to the Press Maulana Mahomed Ali, President of the Khilafat Organisation says:—

At a time when Reuter informs us that "the State Department (Washington) has been flooded with the protest of American Jews" with regard to the recent tragic events in Palestine; when "newspapers are splashing the movement of British forces" and yet "the State Department has instructed General Dawes to approach the British Foreign Office and express the earnest hope that Britain will take immediate comprehensive measures to protect American lives and property in Palestine", simply because "it is rumoured that the persons killed include many Americans"; when President Hoover is thereafter speedily convinced that "the British Government has taken strong and extensive measures to restore order, and the latest reports from Jerusalem are more encouraging for with the arrival of British troops" and no doubt because "aeroplanes are firing on Arab villagers" (just as they had bombed Arab villagers in Iraq to collect unheard of taxes, and Indian villagers in Gujranwala District in the Martial Law "and no damned non-sense" days to restore "peace and order") the situation is expected to improve materially henceforward"; when "under blazing head-lines every news item from Palestine is splashed in the (American) papers, comment of which has hitherto being friendly to Britain, though some quarters" with Yankee cuteness "are surprised at the fact that the British authorities with a high reputation for efficiency in Colonial Administration should have apparently been caught napping", little knowing that such a wide-awake administration often finds it useful to be "caught napping" so as to "wake up" thereafter and forge heavier chains for a subject race in the name of "law and order" when President Hoover, who knows better, assures a New York mass meeting held to protest against "massacres" in Palestine, that "he knows the whole world acknowledges the fine spirit of the British Government in accepting the Palestine mandate (he does not state who "offered" it) in order that there might under this protection be established the homeland so desired by the Jews", not to mention the safety of the other bank of the Suez Canal for the protection of which, and the safeguarding of the route to down-trodden India, Egypt has had to keep a British Army of occupation already for half a century; when he is "confident that out of the present tragic events will come greater security and safeguards for the future in which the steady rehabilitation of Palestine as a true homeland will be even more assured" when the "headquarters of the American Palestine Jewish Legion" has offered Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador in America, the services of ten thousand "fighting men to restore peace in Palestine", urging that the first battalion of the Legion should be shipped immediately".

BRITAIN BLAMED.

And when 100,000 dollars have already been offered by Wall Street for the Wailing Wall Fund; when "the large Jewish element in Poland, specially in Warsaw, has been very much excited by these events and blames Britain for her inactivity and indifferences" not in restraining the ambitious Jews and keeping the Harem-ish-Sharif of three hundred million Musalmans involved, but in not handing over the promised land and all its sanctuaries to the Jews. and "hostile demonstrations of Zionist students outside the British Legation have to be dispersed by the Police with drawn swords"; when the authorities in Palestine are arming "British subjects", who are certainly not Arabs, but the compatriots and mostly the co-religionists of Lord Reading, Sir Herbert Samuel and Lord Melchett, all three British ex-ministers and the last of them, the Chairman of the newly formed Emergency Committee that has already collected forty thousand pounds sterling for the Jews, an ex-minister in the Conservative Government as well as in the Liberal, and a boon companion of Mr. Thomas, one of the Big Three in the Labour Government and the Apostle of Gradualness among the so-called Socialists of what may be called the "majority movement"; when in spite of this arming of the Jews which drives the Arabs to the Harem-ish-Shariff to ask that great Mussalman, Syed Amin-ul-Hussaini, the Grand Mufti of Palestine and the President of its Supreme Council, to demand arms for themselves as well, and Jerusalam City Council, composed no doubt of Jews (for the Mussalmans are still non-co-operating with the alien administration) accuses it of "putting obstacles in the way of Jews organizing themselves"; when Dr. Weizmann, the spokesman for Lord Passfield, the British Colonial Minister, is so sure of his position that he assures every Jewery throughout the world that "there will be changes in the Palestine administration and that Britain will stand by the Balfour Declaration more vigorously", and demands not only "punishment of all offenders" (no doubt all of them Arabs and all of them Musalmans) but also the "dismissal of incompetent officials", that is of all officials who would not competently massacre these "offenders" but would, on the contrary, "put obstacle in the way of the (immigrant) Jews organizing themselves" for massacrising the original inhabitants in a larger proportion than 2 Musalmans to 3 Jews when even now the proportion of the population is about 1 Jew to 4 Musalmans.

WHAT IS MEANT BY "JUST SETTLEMENT"?

When he demands "a just settlement of the Wailing Wall", which no doubt means the surrender of the Harem-ish-Sharif to the new Remnant of all the Lost Tribes once more gathered together after the Dispersal at the hands of the Assyrians and freed from Babylonian exile and forced labour by that new Cyrus the Earl of Balfour of the Declaration and "Balfouria" fame, because thousands of years ago it was the Temple of Solomon and has been razed to the ground by Nebuchadnezzar six centuries before Christ cursed the restored Jerusalam and foretold that even of the rebuild temple not one stone would be left upon another, a prophecy that was only too truly fulfilled a generation or so later by Titus; when he demands "renewed and increased Jewish immigration to Palestine", no doubt with a view to drive out even those that are left to-day of the seven hundred thousand Musalmans, if not the seventy thousand Christians as well, from what has been their homeland for centuries, in order to create a "national home" for the Jews that had been dispersed thousands of years ago, and to pour out into the new Zion all those whom Western civilization does not want to remain in the Ghettos of Europe and America; and when he finally demands "a clear re-statement of the attitude of the mandatory Government", which should apparently be that the Promised Land would be theirs and the Arab "giants" would be crushed from British aeroplanes and British Cruisers, Britain thus standing "more vigorously" by the Balfour Declaration, when the Printing House Square Thunder is thundering that "it ought to be stated on the utmost authority that our policy in Palestine should stand" and that "it is necessary both to our honour" (which only means to the Moloch of Prestige to whom burnt offerings must be made of the children of the soil) "and our plain interest" (which means plain and simple earth-hunger of the Imperialist) and that "if we flinched we will have greater dangers to contend with elsewhere" (meaning no doubt Egypt and India and other portions of the Empire over which the British flag always flies and the sun never sets, even though Freedom never downs, as if there will be lesser dangers there if justice and freedom are denied); when the "Daily News" is announcing to the whole Imperialist World that the suggestion that we should renounce the mandate in Palestine is sheer nonsence", and that "we must go on with it or submit to the derisive condemnation of the civilized world" (meaning of course the Imperialist world).

BRITISH PRESS CRITICISM.

When some British newspapers go so far as to "criticise the local authorities for their alleged lack of foresight and weakness and urge a prompt and immediate inquiry", when obviously they shoud have foreseen what the Zurich Conference of the Zionists would lead to and should have been prepared to assist the Jews in killing more Arabs than they have done; and when the "Daily Chronicle" goes still further and says that "it is not surprising that Jews all over the world are bitterly reproaching Britain for failing to take adequate steps beforehand to protect the inhabitants" (evidently it means Jewish immigrants and not the "inhabitants" of Palestine) "in the event of disorders" no doubt created by these immig rants "instigated by bodies of Young Fascist Jews", a even some American papers suggest and really the natural aftermath of the Zurich Zionist Conference, as all but the wilfully blind can see, in clear defiance of the orders passed by the British Authorities, and only half-heartedly executed, if executed at all not to disturb the "status quoanto bellum" by converting a Muslim street into a Jewish Synagogue; when Earl Balfour, the new Baal of Zionism, writes to Dr. Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency, that "the events in Palestine move my indignation and disgust but do not shake my confidence", and that "the British Empire and all Powers with whom it has been closely associated", such as France and Spain with their Moroccan, Syrians, Algerians and Tunisian and Italy with its Tripolitan and America with its Philipine robberies, "have solemnly declared their intention of again rendering Palestine the national home of the Jewish people, "that that" policy harmonises with the best opinion of Western civilisation all over the world" that "to its fulfilment is promised the support of the British Empire", and that "that pledge is not going to be withdrawn", when "Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spent a very busy Sabbath" in spite of being a good Scotchman, "with his colleagues and others at Downing Street," and "a surprise arrival was the Marquess of Reading who spent two hours with the Premier" and "a report is current that Lord Reading is going on a special mission to Palestine", and Lord Melchett's Emergency Committee 'consist "inter alia" of Lord Reading and Dr. Weizmann" and further, "Sir Herbert Samuel, ex-High Commissioner, who is returning to London from Prague will presumably be consulted on the prevailing situation" and when the "Daily Telegraph", the newspaper of yet another Jew, our Simonite friend Lord Burnham, suggests a sort of Simon Commission for Palestine, and "experts on the subject are being consulted"; in short when, to quote Earl Balfour, everything that the Jewish world wants "harmonises with the best opinion of Western civilization all over the world it is time that we reminded it that there is yet another world to be considered.

A RIGHT GUESS.

That is the Islamic world, and for once that "Little Englander" of olden days, the "Daily News," is right in guessing that "It is obviously certain that there is danger of the spread of Anti-British movement in the Islamic world." Nevertheless it cannot obviously yet see beyond its nose, when it fears that "anxiety will not be removed until we have learned the intentions of Ibn Saud." Angora Turks may not worry much about a wall of the Harem-ish-Sharif which was the site of the Buraq Sharif where the Prophet is believed to have alighted during the Night's journey from the Holy Mosque of Mecca to the "Distant Mosque the precincts of which we have blessed". Perhaps Pehlavi Persia may also remain indifferent, and poor Afghanistan can hardly count after the tragedy that followed King Amanullah Khan's visit to these "progressive" and "modern" Oriental States. In Egypt, two the Wafdists dominated over by Mr. William Mekram Ebeid and his Copts may not be greatly exercised over the tragedy that is being witnessed on the opposite bank of the Canal which has brought slavery to Islamic and Eastern lands as Hazrat Umar feared thirteen centuries ago. But the heart of every True Believer is throbbing painfully to-day over five continents, and no Musalman who was not merely born a Musalman but is to-day also a believing Musalman as well will tolerate the final passing away of the third Harem of Islam from Muslim control. To the materialist with whom an aeroplane counts far more than the Buraq these hundreds of millions of unarmed and disorganised Musalmans of to-day will not probably count at all. No more did the handful of Christians with the Roman Empire when Pilate submitted to the demands of the Sadducees and Pharisees when the entire armoury of Christendom consisted of three swords, and even Saint Peter, the rock on which Christ's church was prophesied to be built, denied Christ thrice before the cock crowed. Antole France has written nothing finer than the short story in which he makes Pilate, when he had "retired" from Palestine, like our own Proconsuls or Civilians "on a pension", scratch his head and try to seek in the darkest corner of his memory and yet confess that he failed to find therein the Jew Jesus whom a "cold weather tourist" friends from Rome reminded him he had caused to be put on the cross at Calvary between two thieves. Christ certainly did not count with Pilate, and those who still believe in such things as Religion may not count with his British successors to-day. But is the situation to-day very different after all from that nineteen hundreds years ago? I ask President Hoover if the Balfour Declaration embodies the Self-Determination of his predecessor, President Wilson, whom his astute European Imperialist colleagues drove out of his senses and then drove into his grave by using him as their tool.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

If not Self-Determination, the professed, political creed of the 'moderns', is it even Christianity as believed in and practised in the days of the Crusaders, though Lord Allenby the Christian Conqueror in this "the last and the most triumphant of the Crusades" as Mr. Lloyd George called it, in spite of his army being two-thirds Muslim, entered the Holy City not riding triumphantly on his proud charger but as a humble pilgrim on foot. We could have understood if he had ordered eight centuries later a second massacre of the Musalmans who had sought refuge in this sanctuary. We can understand the spirit of the Christians assembled at Clermont whom the Pope had addressed and induced to go on the Crusade by all those means which Gibbon has described with masterly irony and who shouted "Deus vult", "Deus vult" (God has willed it). We can understand what led Peter the Hermit, who led the Crusaders, and even though we cannot approve of that spirit, we can respect it far more than those spirit which led to the occupation of Egypt on one side of the Suez Canal nearly half a century ago and to the occupation of Palestine on the other side after the dreadful British Imperial experience of the later Jamal Pasha's feigned expedition of the Canal, in reality only to save the Dardannelles and Galipoli. Australia opposes even the shifting of the Army of occupation from Cairo to the Canal area, and the Anglo-Indian mandarins may also have done the same in spite of the extreme "moderation" of my old fellow-student of Oxford days and friend Mahommed Pasha Mahmood, the otherwise very extreme Dictator of Egypt. Why? Because every Imperialist, whether in the Dominions or in the Dependency, thinks only of the route from Britain to India and Australia. During the War a scribbler in the British Press had put his own idea of the origin of the War very cleverly in the mouth of a Chinaman who put it this way: "Germany wanted to reach France, so she asked Belgium to let her armies and her guns pass through Belgium to France, because that was the easiest and most open way. But Belgium replied: "I am a country; I am not a road!" If that Chinaman is still alive, whether in the Celestial Republic or in Fleet Street, he can put the case of Egypt (and incidentally or Palestine) equally succinctly. Egypt too can say: "I am a country; I am not a Canal." Imperialism is Imperialism, and pagan, whether it be the Imperialism of Rome and of Pilate, or of Britain and Sir Herbert Samuel's Christian successors, and the sign of the Cross is the sign of the Empire's doom whether it be the Roman Empire or the British. I will say to such good Christians as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lansbury, not to mention any more members of a party that according to Col. Wedgwood's warning to me at the Scarborough Labour Conference before I rose to address it in 1920 is supposed to be irreligious—I will say to them that there may be no such earthly portents to-day when they may be advised by their "experts" to crush the temporal power of Islam and the freedom of the Arabs of Palestine as well as of other Eastern people as there were stated in the gospels to be when Jesus (on whom be peace) was supposed to be crucified at Calvary between two thieves and derisively labelled "King of the Jews". But there are other no less clear signs of God that men in their pride may pass by heedlessly which nevertheless clearly signify the crack of doom for earthly empires.

WHO ARE REAL MANDATORIES?

It is not Great Britain that has been given any mandate for administering Palestine. It is we, the Musalmans, that are the mandatories of God for that Holy Land, the cradle and the grave of so many of His Prophets. For even when Constantine for earthly reasons embraced Christianity and made it the religion of his Imperialist State, he did not restore the Temple of Solomon razed to the ground by Babylonians and by Romans, even though innumerable "relics" were faked to please his pious Christian mother Helen by people who wanted to fill their own pockets. It was the second successor of Khalifa of the Last of God's Messengers, Umar, who ordered a place of worship to be built on the rock on which had been erected the Temple of Solomon in whose purity and in whose father's purity we the Musalmans believe far more than either the Jews or the Christians with their "Book of Kings" and their "Chronicles". It was thus that Musalmans proved what Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal declares in his inimitable way:

"In the Heart of Truth the Hidden Mystery are we;
"The successors to the Heritage of Moses and Aron are we!"

We kept the sanctity of the Holy Land inviolate, and allowed Christian and Jew and Muslim to worship, each in his own way, without annoyance and molestation, and just as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Jerusalam who recommended me for a long and most interesting and historic audience with Pope Benedict XV, declared unasked that there had never been any intolerance shown to Christians there, Jewish Rabbis would equally clearly declare that Jews also enjoyed the unstinted fruits of Muslim tolerance. Indeed when I sought to assure His Holiness the Pope that if our demands for safeguardng the temporal power of the Khilafat and the restoration of the Jazeerat-ul-Arab were not accepted and we were compelled to try conclusions wth those bent on the destruction of Islam's temporal power, the war will not be a war of Islam and Christianity, which can only be a war of reason and argument, of human service and persuasion, he assured me that I need not offer such assurances, as he himself believed—and he almost quoted word for word M. Claude Farrere's emphatic declaration to me—that we would then be fighting not only for Islam, but for all religions, and our fight would be the fight of faith against unfaith and of religion against petrol, against copper and against cotton. Watever Earl Balfour may say about "the opnion of Western Civilisation all over the world" to-day, Western civilisation's treatment of the Jews is a disgraceful blot upon common humanity. When the Christian Crusaders wanted to set ont for wresting the Holy Land from the Musalmans they commenced their holy war by massacring the Jews in every Jewery in Europe, and modern Europe too, in spite of hobnobbing with Jews in the Banks and on the Bourses, is even to-day shamefully anti-Semitic. Musalmans, on the contrary, everywhere treated the Jews with fairness and justice and the Turks gave asylum to the Sephardic Jews when they were driven out of Christian Spain like the Moors themselves.

THE FRIENDLESS TURKS.

When my late lamented friend Pierre Loti, the friend of Turkey and of India, who lived in each of these countries when he visited them as a son of the soil, wrote about the wretched prospects of the Turks in the Balkan War when Europe wanted to drive the Turk bag and baggage out of Europe, it was a Jewess who wrote a most pathetic letter to him to go on writing as eloquently he was doing in defence of the friendliness Turks. She said her own homelessness as a Jewess had brought home to her what the Turk would feel like if driven away from his ancestral home. She felt as if she was sitting by the bedside of a dying patient shedding ceaseless tears and continuing hopeless prayers. But she must do that in sheer gratitude for the Turks giving to Sephardic Jews driven out of Spain a home in Salonika. There have never been such Muslim Jewish riots before the advent of the British in Palestine, and they are just as significant as most Hindu-Muslim riots in India. If Sir Elden Gorst's polity had succeeded we would have Muslim-Coptic riots in Egypt, like the murder of Boutrous Ghali Pasha, the Coptic Prime Minister of Egypt, and God forbid that a similar policy should succeed in Iraq and result in Sunni-Shiah riots there. The clear declaration of the Jews of Baghdad proves to the hilt that the quarrel between Muslims and Jews is not a religious quarrel at all but the first fruits of the Imperial policy of *divide et impera*. The Jews used to wail originally at the sight of their destroyed Temple from the height of the Mount of Olives at a spot to the east of the Haram-ish-Sharif where they have now erected an imposing building. They came to the wailing wall a thousand years later, and no less than five centuries after it had become that Buraq Sharif, only because at the end of the eleventh century when the Crusaders had taken Jerusalam they had erected a large Cross on the dome of the Mosque of Umar, or the Mosque of the Rock, and the Jews, who did not like the sight of the Cross surmounting the Mosque built on the site of Solomon's Temple, began to gather together behind the western wall of the Haram-ish-Sharif and to wail there, probably only on anniversary of Titus' destruction of the Temple of Solomon restored by the Remnant, and possibly on a few other occasions also. This they were allowed to do, and never was there any dispute about it until the British arrived there and the Balfour Declaration was made. Since then the Jews have gradually sought to dominate over the Musalmans, and among other signs of this overweening political ambition is the effort to convert a Muslim street into a place of Jewish worship There were riots in 1920 and subsequently a notorious Russian Jew who sought to frighten the Musalmans with the courage of the Macabaees when they could not be bought with the wealth of the Rothschilds and Monds, who fled from Palestine after being guilty of many murderous attacks, was exiled by the British authorities. The Jews were then referred to the Balfour Declaration itself, which said that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine" and it was declared that no departure from the *status quo ante bellum* shall be permitted. The notorious Russian Jew exiled after his flight has since been permitted to return, and was editing a paper when I visited Jerusalem last year though on palpably false grounds a man like myself who lived with the Hon. Sir Fazil Husein for years with a Jewish family some of whose nearest relations are Rabbis and who had very friendly relations even with Zionists like Zangwill, was sent back from the frontier post in spite of a pass port endorsed by the London Foreign Office, and admitted only after four days, which made my visit to Mahomad Pasha Mahmud and other friends in Egypt impossible.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE IN JERUSALEM.

Trouble had arisen again over the Wailing Wall because Jews began to flock there day after day with chairs and tables and benches which were placed in this Muslim Street leading exclusively to Muslim Wakf buildings and itself a Wakf property as the White Paper admits. On the complaint of Musalmans the British authorities ordered the removal of all this paraphernalia, but be it noted they took no steps to see that their orders were fully carried out. When I visited the Holy City I was lodged by my friend and fellow-pilgrim and our colleague in the Muslim World Conference of Mecca in 1926 Syed Amin-ul-Husaini, the Grand Mufti, in a building that stood just above the Wailing Wall, and I saw and photographed the Jews carrying on their worship in the street with their chairs, benches and tables. The Labour Government is committed to the doctrine of gradualness in Socialism. I wonder if they will understand the situation when I say that evidently the British authorities in Palestine are also committeed to "gradualness" for they seem to be determined to tire out the Musalmans by their gradualness in letting the Jews some day or other do everything to which they the British authorities, had themselves objected in the earlier days of the British Occupation on the complaint of the Musalmans. The Palestine Musalmans have clearly grasped this idea of gradualness and of creating prescriptive right by repeated precedents of departure from the 'status quo ante' and honouring the order of the British authorities more in the breach than in the observance. They knew only too we that if they surrendered the least little thing the entire game would be lost, for another point would be raised by the Jews soon after in the name of religion which is made to cloak their political ambitions till the final establishment of the "natural home" for Jews had made the Musalmans of Palestine completely homeless in their own homeland, and they are reduced to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water, suffering under a double helotage as slaves of the Jews as well as of the British This religious question is therefore an economic and a political question also, and if they submit to this slavery they lose not only the next world but this world as well. In view of the extreme gravity of this question they had asked me if I was prepared to take a vow like them to stake my life and all that I had for preserving the sanctity of the Haram-ish-Sharif inviolate and never permit, even if I had to give the last drop of my blood, the Buraq Sharif to be usurped by the Jews. I replied that we who had founded in 1913 the Servants of the Kaaba Society the precursor of the Khilafat Organisation, had already made the vow, standing up and facing the Kaaba, that we would deny neither life nor property when required by the three Harems of Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem to keep their sanctity inviolate and I would take that vow again in the Haram a Jerusalem of which the Wailing Wall is the Western Wall, which I did, and would ask the Musalmans in India to do the same. This I did both at Calcutta where I presided over the Khilafat Conference, and at Delhi in a mass meeting of the Musalmans held under the auspices of the All-India Muslim Conference over which H. H. the Aga Khan had presided. I now invite all Musalmans in India to take the same vow once more next Friday after Divine Service in all mosques to denounce the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate and to pray for divine relief for our suffering brethren in Palestine.

WHOSE INVESTIGATION?

With regard to this outbreak Reuter has not yet told us how the fighting originated; but knowing the situation as it was when I visited Jerusalem in November last, I can well believe what some American papers have suggested that "the outbreak was instigated by bodies of young Fascist Jews." This was certainly the aftermath of the Zurich Zionist Conference as I have already indicated and the Jews were manifestely far more prepared for it that the Musalmans as the casualties cabled from Jerusalem on the 23rd August only too clearly indicate. According to this cable nine Jews and six Arabs were killed that day in two hours' fighting in the streets, which is certainly an extraordinarily good 'bag' for the Jews. We must remember that this is not the age of Macabaees but of Melchetts and that the Musalmans far out number the Jews. But a cable on the 24th August stated that "it is now stated that sixteen Arabs were killed in last evenings disturbances," which shows that the boot was indeed on the other leg. And yet the High Commissioner on returning from London can talk only of the "savage murders of defenceless Jews." The official list of casualties telegraphed from the Colonial Office "up to Sunday morning" (25th August) are extremely puzzling, for it shows that 45 Jews and only 8 Arabs were killed. But see what follows. Up to the morning of 28 August ninety-three Jews were killed and 46 Muslims, which shows that while the number of Jews killed had only doubled since the 25th August the number of Musalmans killed had increased sixfold. But that is not all. But the end of the 29th August the number of Jews killed was 97 or an increase of only four since the morning of the 28th August, while the number of Mussalmans killed had mounted to 63 or an increase of seventeen. The latest figures are 109 Jews and 83 Muslims. This indeed looks very much like the breakdown of British authority comparable to Indian Mutiny, as Lord Melchett has declared from the

Continued on page 8.

THE QUARREL.

I quarrelled with my brother,
I don't know what about,
One thing led to another
And somehow we fell out.
The start of it was slight,
The end of it was strong,
He said he was right,
I knew he was wrong!
We hated one another,
The afternoon turned black,
Then suddenly my brother
Thumped me on the back,
And said, "Oh, come along!
We can't go on all night—
I was in the wrong."
So I knew he was right.

TOMFOOL in "Daily Herald."

TRIBUTE TO MEERUT ACCUSED

"Most Loyal Fighters Against Oppression"

—:o:—

LETTER FROM LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

MEERUT, Sept. 3

Thengadi, the oldest member among the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case who is generally addressed by a unmber of accused as "Papa Thengdi" has received official intimation from the League against Imperialism Office, Berlin, that he has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League against Imperialism. In conveying this intimation the League endorses their sincere appreciation of his work, which is felt by anti-imperialist movements throughout the world. The League adds:—

The working masses and oppressed peoples in all countries recognise in you and your fellow-prisoners undergoing trial at Meerut the most loyal fighters on their behalf against imperialist oppression and your electon as Chairman of the League is a small token of the solidarity with you in your struggle."

It is understood Thengdi has accepted the offer.—A. P.

ALLEGED LETTERS TO CAMPBELL

MAJOR DOYLE'S EVIDENCE

MEERUT, Sept. 3

Quite a large number of prosecution witnesses were examined at today's hearing of the alleged conspiracy case.

ALLEGED LETTERS TO CAMPBELL

Major Doyle, Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay examined by Mr. Langford James stated he was Superintendent of Yeravda Jail in 1927. During that period George Allison alias D. Campbell was a prisoner there. Campbell was convicted for using forged documents as genuine under Section 471 and possessing materials with counterfeit marks as also under section 3 of the Passport Act. Witness identified the letters written by Campbell and recognised his handwriting. Major Doyle also identified the letters for interviews with Campbell, purporting to be from Ghate and Mirajkar. Witness also identified four sheets of papers which he said were in the handwriting of Campbell. Mr. Langford James pointed out that these were recovered during the search of Spratt's residence and contained notes such as (1) expose its real nature, (2) undermine its power, (3) overthrow it and (4) proletariat state, its function and character.

APPLICATION FOR PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Mr. R. R. Iyengar, assistant to Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, deposed he received from Muzaffer Almed on 11th February 1929 from the workers and peasants Party Office an application asking for permission to be allowed to send foreign press telegrams.

Mr. Mitter, counsel for prosecution said the letter contained the reason which was to the effect that as the party had international connections this privilege should be allowed.

Mr Iyengar stated his reply was that the request should be made to a newspaper or news agencies to which they wanted to send foreign press telegarms.

A PRIVATE DECLARATION.

Mr. D. B. Kamat, Customs Preventive Officer, Bombay, deposed he had received in his officials capacity private declaration form Spratt describing himself as a bookseller on the day of his arrival in Bombay. Witness also deposed he had detained certain proscribed books from accused Desai when Desai disembarked from the ship "Aquilia."

The Court adjourned for lunch.—A. P.

After lunch Mr. M P Damre, Customs Officer, Bombay, deposed that on December 10, 1928 the accused Adhikary disembarked from a ship. Among his belongings seized was a bundle of printed communist manifestoes in German.—A. P.

The Court adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

HOW FAZAL ELLAHI WAS ARRESTED

—:o:—

BOMBAY C. I. D. OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

MEERUT, Sept. 4

At the resumed hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy Case to-day, Sergeant Littlewood of the Speical Branch of the Bombay Police deposed in January 1927 he saw in Bombay Spratt and another man talking. Being challenged by the witness, the other man first gave his name as Fazal Elahi. Witness took him to the police station, and nder the orders of the Superintendent the man was arrested and despatched to Peshawar. Witness had stamped the passprot of D. Campbell who had been tried in the Bombay High Court.

F.H Pereira, Reception Clerk. Majestic Hotel, Bombay, then said D. Compbell stayed in their hotel in 1927.—Free Press

EVILS OF 18d. RATIO

Revival of Agitation by Bombay Citizens

REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY BY SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

The following are the extracts from the memorandum submitted to the Viceroy by the Native Share Stock Brokers' Association in the name of the citizens of Bombay:—

The Hon'ble Sir George Schuster during his first Budget Speech in March last asked:—

"Can it be seriously proposed as a practical course that after working on a basis of 1s. 6d. for several years—a basis actually fixed by Statute in 1927—that this Government could deliberately decide to devalorise their currency by 11 per cent I shun all forms of overstatement, but I can hardly conceive of any more disastrous course."

HISTORY OF INDIAN CURRENCY

The history of Indian Currency since 1893 furnishes at least three occasions when the Government of India have not only considered it a practical course but have deliberately decided to alter the gold value of the rupee; it was altered from 11d. to 16d. between 1893 and 1899; again it was altered from 16d. to 24d. in 1920; the anticlimax was reached when the 2s. rupee came down with a crash to 1s. 0 3/4 d. gold in 1921 and was then gradullay worked upto 18d. gold in April 1925 and was fixed at that level by Statute in March 1927. To the question asked above by the Finance Member, therefore, the reply is a definite and decisive affirmative based on three historical precedents established by the Government of India themselves.

But apart from the precedents there are many substantial and cogent grounds for rescinding the decisions taken in March 1927. The Finance Member knows indeed he admitted the fact—that many people entitled to speak with authority and experience were wholly and decisively against the new ratio; and these latter represented not only an overwhelming majority of the ejected representatives in the Assembly but also the large bulk of the enlightened opinion of the country. Everything that has transhipped since 1927 has more than confirmed the gloomiest apprehensions then expressed about the injurious effects of the new ratio. Trade has been experiencing a protracted slump, industries have gone further down and the spectre of unemployment has been threatening ruin to thousands upon thousands of qualified, capable and willing persons, not to speak of the many lakhs who are already thrown out of work. Neither, therefore, on the ground of 'fait accompli' nor on that of the known results of the new ratio can Government be justified in retaining it on the Statute Book any longer.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST 16 D. RATIO

One of the arguments advanced reverting to 1s. 4d. is as follows:—"It would cause injustice to thousands of inviduals, who had entered into previous contracts, among whom perhaps the most important are the workers, manual or otherwise, whose wages and pay have been fixed on a different basis, and it would strike a blow at the credit of India in the eyes of the world from which it could hardly recover. For what guarantee would other countries have that a word once broken would not be broken again?"

By granting the prayer made in this representation Your Excellency's Government would be only rectifying the breaches of faith with the people of India, which the Government have perpetrated during the last generation. Every alteration in the value of the unit of account in the past has been a breach of faith with the people of India and has worked invariably to the benefit of the foreigner. If the foreigner had to receive payment from India he obtained it without any loss to himself in his own or in the common international currency of commerce. If he stood to make payment in India he would pay his debt for a fewer number of rupees than he had bargained for. India has honoured to the full her obligations in the past; moreover, no matter what the ratio of the rupee may be, the foreign creditor of India will receive payments for his dues in goods and services so that in no event would he stand to lose anything. So far therefore as the alleged breaches of contract have been put forward as lowering India's credit with the foreigner they can be clearly demonstrated to be baseless.

FIRST DEPARTURE FROM SILVER STANDARD

It was the Government of India themselves who made the first departure from the traditional silver standard of this country by closing the mints to the free coinage of the Rupee in 1893. This extraordinary measure was to be the first step towards the establishment of a Gold Standard in this country. It was again the Government of India, who, six years later after another full inquiry by a competent commission, solemnly pledged themselves to a gold standard and fixed the ratio at 16d. sterling, which was then regarded as absolutely the same thing as gold. It was again the Government of India who in 1920 against all protests and without any just cause, altered the ratio from 16d. to 2s. gold.

The last manipulation is the one perpetrated in 1927 against the proved evils of which this representation is being submitted. In every one of the instances the Government of India have broken faith with the people of India at the instance of the Secretary of State. Familiar with these sad incidents of the deplorable past he has only to read up the minute of dissent to the report of the last Royal Commission on Indian Currency penned by Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, M. L. A. But Your Petitioners do not rest their case entirely on the lack of familiarity shown by the Hon'ble the Finance Member with the Currency History of India, nor on the merely negative demolition of his reasoning. The plea of a breach of faith came with but little grace from the Government of India.

With three definite precedents in the history of Indian Currency before him it does not lie in the mouth of the Finance Member to raise the bogey of a breach of faith with the foreign trader or capitalist in the event of the rupee being restored to 16d. Moreover, Sir, we feel confirmed in this belief by the action of several European countries in the recent past. Even if the catastrophic change in the value of its currency established by the Government of Germany be treated as exceptional, the devalorisation of their currency by France, Belgium, Italy and others to, in same cases, one-fifth pre-war values has not been questioned anywhere as a breach of faith with the foreigner. If, then, the action of these European countries judged by the Western code of commercial ethics—which is believed to be the highest in the world—cannot be condemned as wrong, we would most respectfully submit to Your Excellency why similar action by India on a more modest scale though based perhaps on more cogent grounds of justice and reason, should be denounced as not in accord with the unquestioned practice of the civilised world.

(To be Continued.)

A QUESTION FOR LAWYERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will publish the following few lines. I hope that members of the legal profession among your numerous readers will throw some light on the question raised by the news reported from Calcutta on the 31st ultimo regarding the conversion of a married Hindu woman to Islam, her application to a High Court Judge to act as a Kazi, and the Hon Judge's declaration that the marriage was dissolved. This question is all the more serious because this is for the second time that a similar incident has taken place. Now, I would like to know under what law can a judge of a British Court act as a Kazi and how can a lawfully celebrated Hindu marriage be so easily dissolved. As this is a very important case which threatens the very institution of Hindu marriage, the Hindu public would like to know the principles of the law or the sections of the Act under which such a dissolution is available to a lawfully married Hindu wife.—Yours., etc.

X.Y.Z.

JATIN DAS NOT YET RELEASED

—:o:—

Govt.'s Vacillating Policy

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

Trouble is not yet over in connection with the Lahore hunger-strike nor has anxious time passed in the case of Jatindranath Das who did not take food yesterday along with the others.

It is stated one of the conditions for the suspension of the hunger-strike was the unconditional release of Jatin Das fortwith. The members of the Jail Enquiry Committee, it is alleged, gave them to understand their demands as detailed in their written statement submitted before the Committee would be met, and they would secure the release of Das. Strenuous efforts are being made for the fulfilment of the later condition, and it is reported, Lt.-Col. Barker, Chairman of the Jail Enquiry Committee, has already placed the matter before the Punjab Government and had a telephonic talk with Simla this morning. It is alleged, the Home Secretary has assures him he would place the case before His Excellency and press for the release of Das. Some order, might be expected before this evening.

GOVERNMENT'S VACILLATING POLICY.

While such stalemate continues in the case of the Government, the hunger-strikers also are, it is stated, reviewing the whole position in the light of this development and have so far come to the decision in the event of Das not being released by this evening at the latest, they all would again go back on hunger-strike. Piquancy is added to the situation by the report that the condition of Das is fast getting worse and as one of the members of the Enquiry Committee said he is on the verge of death and would never survive. The members apprehend the vacillating policy of the Government in the case of Das may lead to complications out which it would be difficult for the Government to extricate themselves afterwards.

This morning, it is reported, an offer was made to Kiron Chandra Das, the younger brother of Das to release him on bail but Kiron, it is stated, refused the offer. Developments are awaited with anxiety.

AN ULTIMATUM.

Offer was again made by the Government this afternoon to Kiran Das through Rai Bahadur Mohanlal, Member Jail Enquiry Committee, agreeing to release Jatindra Nath Das on bail. While refusing the offer, Kiran Das has intimated to the authorities that if Das was at all to be released it must be unconditionally before 7 p.m. to-day after which he would not take responsibility in any way for his life.—Free Press.

BAIL APPLICATION, IF MADE NOT TO BE OPPOSED

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

It is reliably understood that the Punjab Government have informed the District Magistrate, Lahore, that in view of the serious condition of Jatin Das, an under-trial prisoner in the Lahore conspiracy case, to instruct the prosecuting agency not to oppose the application for bail if made to the court under a proviso to Section 497 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.—Free Press.

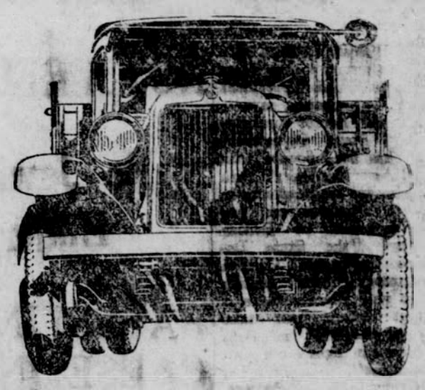
CONCESSIONS ALLOWED?

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO PUNJAB GOVT.

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

It is understood that concessions contemplated by the new rules to the under-trial prisoners have been already allowed to the under-trial prisoners in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and all the four members of the Jail Enquiry Committee who are in Lahore are pressing the Punjab Government for hte immediate and unconditional release of Jatindranath Das, and for the keeping together all the under-trial prisoners in the "Conspiracy" Case including Bhagat Singh and Dutt in one barrack.

The members of the Jail Committee leave for Ferozepur tomorrow.—Free Press.



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"UNTOUCHABLES" AND GANESHOTSAV

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would be an irony of fate for the poor workers who toil night and day for the betterment of depressed classes with an interest bearing direct and indirect results if only the few orthodox people of some sects refuse the elementary rights of human beings out of queer traditional and meaningless customs.

The workers who try to keep the depressed classes from being annoyed at every stage and those others who want to bring unification among different branches of diverse societies and some others who feel aggrieved that the present society is degenerated and is running fast to ruin all will bear a sigh of relief if only the organisers of certain institutions will take the question seriously and try not to wound others' feelings just as they expect their sentiments to be respected.

I would sound a note of warning to all Mandals who are now arranging to perform the Ganesh festival on a grand scale to guage the public feeling and to allow all people to worship God which is not the hereditary right of anybody. God is only one, but in different names and forms He is seen and worshipped. This note is particularly meant for Dadar Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav Mandal who, I understand having given their word to throw open the place for worship for all people alike, now contemplate restricting the same. These people if they only adhere to their present resoution will neither serve themselves nor serve God or country. God will never be pleased at their meaningless observances when they treat their own brethren with indifference and contempt.

I hope the different societies will co-operate and bring all together to one kind of worship, one kind of thought and action and thus make Mother India really a heaven on earth.—Yours etc.,

INTERESTED.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Sept. 3

Notts today won the County Cricket Championship for the first time since 1907. Lancashire were runners up Yorkshire were third.—Reuter.

TRUTH ABOUT PALESTINE

(Continued from page 7)

Albert Hall. If fighting still continues at this rate the High Commissioner, while severely condemning the savage murders of defenceless Jews, will soon announce casualties in which the number of Musalmans killed in Palestine will be more than that of the Jews, even though the Muslim population is even now four times that of the Jews, immigrants as well as original inhabitants. Indeed the Muslims will attain a majority among the dead as well as among the living. President Hoover was certainly right when he stated that "the latest official reports are encouraging, for with the arrival of British troops the situation is expected to improve materially henceforward. "The latest reports" were indeed "encouraging," and "with the arrival of the British troops the situation did improve materially." Whether it improved spiritually also for the followers of the 'Prince of Peace,' who delivevred the sermon on the Mount and said "Vengeance is the Lord's." is another question.

BOMBING VILLAGES.

As for firing on whole Arab villages from the air, the brutal indiscriminateness of the whole thing is too patent, though the High Commissioner has evidently not been able to grasp it, and certainly does not refer even in weak terms to "the savage murders of defenceless Muslims regardless of age or sex" in the Arab villages bombed from the air. Nor does President Hoover refer to this aerial "warfare." And yet America was horrified when the "Leviathan" was sunk by a torpedo left off from beneath the surface of the seas and would therefore abolish submarine warfare. What about fighting planes and bombing dirigibles? When Washington is bombed from the air and the White House cracks and falls on an American President, "the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time," his successor would no doubt think of abolishing aerial as well as submarine fighting, and prefer a "cycle of Cathay" to "fifty years of Europe" and even to the four years' term of his Presidential Office in America. You see, things must be "brought home" to "western civilisation all the world over" as they are "brought home" to the Eastern barbarism" of Palestine whence Religion went to Europe and even to America.

One last word to my own fellow countrymen and I have done. Palestine is now suffering from the British occupation just as Egypt has been suffering, all because it lies on the way to India. From Gibralter down to Aden, every Port on the way to India has to be British, even if all the oceans and seas cannot be made British lakes. All the coasts on this sea route must be painted red, Palestine and Egypt are the two stirrups which the British rider uses to help him in keeping his grip on the horse he is riding to death. But who is the horse? That hard-ridden horse is none other than our own India. It is for our sake that Palestine and Egypt are suffering, and it us up to us to free them as well as free ourselves. If Australia can have a voice in the freedom of slavery of egypt, cannot India have a voice in the freedom of slavery of Palestine? We must insist that the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate must go, and that the people of Palestine, Muslim, Jew and Christian, should be allowed to form their own Government. Unless this is done tragic events such as we are witnessing to-day not only in Palestine but in her own country will continue to repeat themselves. It is this that Palestine needs as well as India and not a Simon Commission.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Mir Masud Alam Khan and Sardar B. M. Phadnis at Government House Ganeshksind on Monday.

Lady Sykes visited the Hindu Widows' Home and the Indian Womens' University on Monday, and attended an Indian Dramatic Entertainment in aid of the Girl Guides

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AHMEDABAD LETTER

A Road Contract

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1.

The weather condition has improved in the course of this week and there has been a welcome break in the rains. The sky has been clear for the last three days and the total rainfall has gone up to about 24 inches.

The mortality figures show an improvement over the last week. The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last has been 189 as against 233 in the preceding week. Small-pox has disappeared completely and consumption has claimed 14 lives in the week being responsible for two deaths every day.

Complaints of mud and dirt in various parts of the city have not yet disappeared, but the sky having cleared up these things will disappear in the course of nature in our sandy soil and we shall again have our dust nuisance in a week or so.

The water problem of our city has not reached solution. In spite of heavy rains and good floods in the river several parts of the city do not get any water from their taps. Such a situation especially in this season was not heard of in the past, but our municipal administration is being carried on without an engineer and our Chief Officer seems to believe that the municipal administration can very well be carreid on without an engineer.

The cloth market has remained dull so far, but good business is expected in the near future and inquiries and some purchases are being made from Calcutta and Northern India.

Shri Krishna Jayanti was celebrated on Wednesday last in different parts of the city. Under the auspices of the local Youth League Prof. Athavale delivered a lecture on the life of Shri Krishna in the Sansar Sudhara Hall. He said that Krishna lived in a period of revolution and he was a born revolutionary. He concluded by saying that there was much to be learnt from the life and teachings of this saintly leader and asked the audience to learn some of the important lessons of his life.

Two young men of our city went out on the 24th of June to travel over India on foot. They have gone over several places and reached Bombay. They hope to walk over the whole of India in three years and a half.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S LECTURE.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President-elect of the Kathiawad Youths' Conference, arrived here on Thursday last and addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Youth League. The meeting was to be held in the Premabhai Hall, but it could not accommodate the audience and so it was held in the compound of the Local Board Office in Bhadra. Pandit Jawaharlal advised his hearers to carry out the programme put forward by the national leader Mahatma Gandhiji and to organise ourselves for Swaraj.

CRICKET SEASON BEGINS.

The cricket season has commenced in right earnest on our side. The Gujarat Schools' Athletic Association has arranged its programme of matches and two senior and two junior matches were played in the course of this week. In the senior matches the Proprietory High School team was defeated by the R. C. High School team by an innings and 36 runs. The Mission High School team was defeated by the City High School team by an innings and 62 runs. Among the junior teams the Tutorial High School defeated the J. L. New English School and the Anjuman School team has beaten the Government Middle School team. Matches are played between other members of the Association at Surat, Nadiad and Umreth also.

The Gaekwad Cup match between the Gujarat College and the Sarvajanik College, Surat, was played on the Gujarat College ground on Friday and Saturday. The local College had an easy victory over the Surat team which was beaten by an innings and 36 runs.

The District Judge has issued a notice against Sheth Amratlal, M.L.C., to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for encouraging a false complaint against the Talukdars of Rojka and it will come up for hearing in due course.

"PRAJA BANDHU" LIBEL CASES.

The "Praja Bandhu" libel cases will be taken up for further hearing. The defence witnesses in the libel case of Mr. Dolatram have been examined and the case will be argued before Mr. C. N. Joshi by Mr. Naginlal V. Desai for the defendant, the editor of the "Praja Bandhu", on the 4th instant.

A criminal complaint has been filed in the City Magistrate's Court by one John Kishabhai, an Indian Christian, against Mr. Kuberdas Modi, a municipal councillor, and his son Chimanlal alleging that he was assaulted and beaten by the father and the son on Sunday last.

The complaint filed by Mr. Harishanker Vyas against the Assistant Engineer, Mr. V. M. Shah, has been withdrawn.

A MUNICIPAL SENSATION.

We had one more sensation in the civil suits which are going on before the Second Class Sub-Judge and the District Judge in this week. The Chief Officer, Mr. Bhagat, has filed an affidavit in the suit filed by one of the municipal councillors, Mr. Ramniklal Krishnalal, that the appointment of Mr. Nandlal Mehta as Municipal Engineer was illegal as he did not possess the necessary qualifications mentioned in the Municipal Schedule and hence he cannot claim the protection of two-thirds majority. Some eight councillors have submitted a protest to the President that the Chief Officer was not entitled to make such an admission in the Judicial Court without the permission of the General Board; that neither the Municipality nor they were responsible for any liability that may result from such an admission and that those who have directly or indirectly allowed or sanctioned such an admission are responsible for it. It may be noted that in the suit filed by the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Nandlal Mehta, it has never been contended on behalf of the Municipality that the resolution of his appointment was 'ultra vires'.

MR. AMBALAL SARABHAI.

Our municipal affairs and the way in which they are discussed in the Press induced the "Times of India" to send a special representative to study the situation here and his letter appeared in the issue of of the paper received here on Tuesday last. I hear that several copies of the "Times" were freely distributed on that day and the letter was discussed in several clubs and groups. I find that the special correspondent has been dazzled by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai's personality as will appear from the following extracts:—

"This mill magnate and merchant prince of Ahmedabad is a widely travelled man and is fired with the zeal of turning the dirtiest city in India into a London or a Paris."

"He is a man of grit, breadth of vision, courage, patience and perseverance."

"Mr. Ambalal has succeeded in a very substantial measure in making some progress."

This correspondent has to admit that Mr. Vallabhbhai was able to carry on the municipal administration with great tact and vigilance, but he caught a Tartar in having Mr. Ambalal as a nominated councillor on the Board. I do not claim any knowledge of how far Mr. Vallabhbhai was responsible for recommending certain gentlemen for nomination, but if he was in any way concerned with the recommendation of Mr. Ambalal's nomination he found out in a very short time that this mill magnate was not likely to work in co-operation with him. Soon after the new Board came into existence Mr. Ambalal formed what he called an Independent Party. It was at first joined by about a dozen councillors and at a later stage some of the avowed partisans of Mr. Bhagat joined the party. This merchant prince of Ahmedabad was in the beginning present in almost all municipal meetings, but he soon found that his party lacked principles and cohesion and he was tired of the way in which the members of his party behaved in the Board. Again he is too busy to devote his attention to our civic affairs and is, therefore, led away by persons who have an easy access to him. He no doubt brought in several proposals before the Board and by the support of his party as well as of some of those who are dubbed as Mr. Vallabhbhai's followers' sub-committees for inquiry and report have been appointed according to his suggestions.

NO REPORTS YET.

It is, however, some months since these sub-committees have been appointed, but no reports have yet been placed before the Board. Meantime Mr. Lakhia, Chairman of the Standing Committee, has submitted his resignation.

The administration report of the Municipality has not yet been ready and is again to be taken up on the 9th instant. Mr. Ambalal in his amendments to the report tries to show that Mr. Vallabhbhai's administration was very defective. The Collector and the Commissioner have praised Mr. Vallabhbhai's administration in unstinted terms, but our mill magnate and merchant prince differs from them and wants to run down that administration. The Independent Party, of course, supports him, but independent members oppose him at every stage and hence the delay in submitting the report. The Collector has finally written to the President that if the report is not forwarded before the 15th instant he would take it that the report for the last year is not to be submitted.

A contrast has been given by the present Board to Messrs. Vernon Mossan and Company of Bombay to prepare a cement concrete road from Kalupur Gate to the Ranchhodlal Fountain. There is no engineer to supervise the work and it is found that blocks of cement concrete are laid on the road without any layer of cement or line. The Executive Engineer, Mr. Mirza, and some members of the Standing Committee visited the road and it was suggested that there should be a layer of concrete on the road before the blocks were fixed. In all probability the expense of the concrete shall have to be paid by the Municipality, because it has not been mentioned in the specifications. Messrs. Vernon Mausson and Company were given the contract although there were other tenders of rupees ten to twenty thousand less than the offer of this Company.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN PESHAWAR.

A SHINWARI CHIEF DEAD.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 3

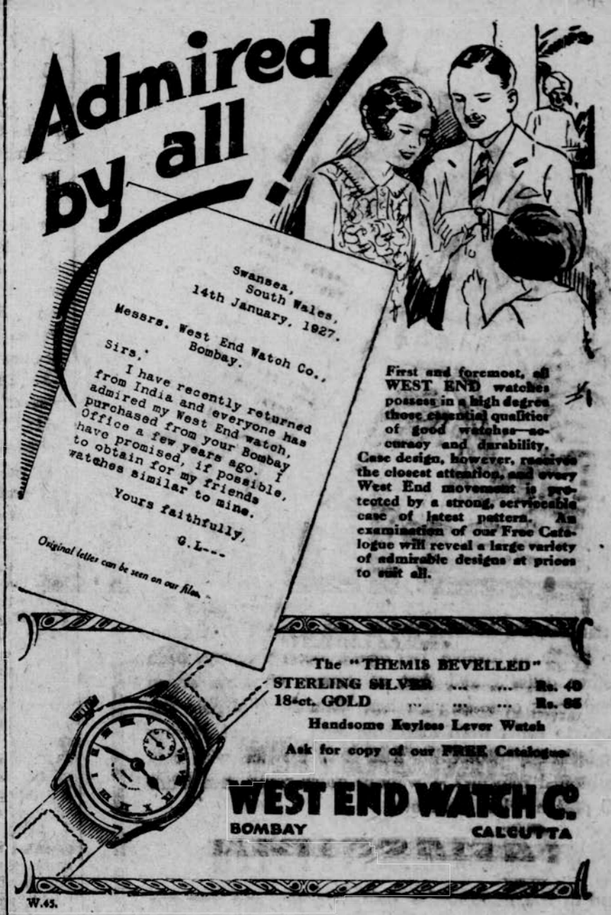
At halfpast two this morning Khan Bahadur Mir Akbar Khan, chief of the Lowargai Shinwaris, was murdered while he was sleeping in his house in the city. It is stated that some unknown person threw a bomb, apparently, of country make, and, exploding, it caused the instantaneous death of the Khan Bahadur. The Assistant Political Officer reached the spot very soon afterwards and instituted a vigorous inquiry. The incident is believed to be a sequel to the tribal feuds which are so common among the Afghan Pathans. The deceased was a wealthy and influential chief of Landi Kotal. —A.P.

LORD MAYOR FOR POONA

MR. TULPULE ELECTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION

POONA, Sept. 3

In the special General Meeting of the Poona City Municipality, Mr. Tulpule was elected president without opposition.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Swansea, South Wales, 14th January, 1927.
Messrs. West End Watch Co., Bombay.
Sirs,
I have recently returned from India and everyone has admired my West End watch, purchased from your Bombay office a few years ago. I have promised, if possible, to obtain for my friends watches similar to mine.
Yours faithfully,
G.L---
Original letter can be seen on our files.
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The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

CAFIASPIRIN

and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.

BAYER

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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THE FOOD OF LIFE

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HOW TURKISH WOMEN CAME INTO THEIR OWN

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

of the Turkish Women's Tailoring Institution, said:—

"No able Turkish women should sit idle, especially in our times. For me women work not because of economic needs, but because it is a social obligation. Women ought to work to their capacities. Idleness loses one's self-respect. Women are not created for the pleasure of men."

3. Seniha Napiz Hanum, directress of the Seljouk High School, said:—

"To my mind, women are divided into two main classes: house women and professional women. The first duty of the house women is to care for the welfare of the home, the education of her children and to help her husband in the keeping of the home. Professional women, on the other hand, should be free to work for the progress of the country, nation, education and economics rather than to make homes. I wish our women to make good companions to their husbands: good and wise mothers to their children; and faithful and self-sacrificing citizens of the country and Republic. Our Republican Government has accorded equality before the law to women. A fairly educated Turkish woman emerged in spite of the comparatively new history of women's education in Turkey. If our country might profit from our minds and ideas, why would our Republican Government not accord us political rights?"

CO-OPERATION IS NECESSARY.

4. Mehlika Hanum, a graduate of the American Girls' College, Constantinople, the present directress of the American Working House for Young Girls, said:—

"I am much contented with my work. Work gives us the opportunity to use our minds, to decide for ourselves, and to come to know others better. Women should always and everywhere transcend their enviroment and try also to lift up the others around them. They must play a greater role in the social life of the country".

5. Zehra Mafit Hanum, the proprietor and directress of the Modern Embroidery House, said:—

"I am delighted by my life of work. To work is a great pleasure to me. It is indispensable that Turkish women throw themselves into working life. The time has passed when all the burden of the home should be on man. Co-operation is necessary."

6. Guzide Hanum, a lawyer, said:—

"The degree of the progress of a nation depends on the activities of the members of that nation. These activities should not be confined to men only. They are more women than men in the world now. To leave idle a part of this is not right. Therefore it is indispensable to divide the work. This is the reason also that women entered into the life to work. Young and married women should work. After marriage they should withdraw from professional life in order to keep the home harmony intact. However, this does not mean that married women should withdraw also from learning science and getting more knowledge. They can do this in their homes. The only withdrawal should be from the practical aspects of professional life.

"The Republican Government has given more freedom to Turkish women than exists in many of the European countries. For example, according to the Civil Code the Turkish women are freer than French women. In political right they are still behind English and Swiss women. No doubt we want complete equality in the matter of political rights. But for this we need a little more social education. Women have a great place in the Government of the Turkish Republic and already many of the rights of our women are secured."

WHO ARE MOST UNFORTUNATE?

7. Dr. Suat Rasim Hanum, Physician in the Women's Hospital at Haseke, said:—

"The most unfortunate persons in the world are those whose programe of life depends on others. To this if we add also the love for a profession then we can understand why women entered into the life of work. I wish that women would progress to such a degree that they will not need the help and the guidance of others in life. So men's success in life means national welfare.

"As to the future of Turkish women it is very natural that women who work as much as men, should ask for equal rights. Our women should progress both in knowledge and morals and be a useful factor in our national life. It is natural also that every human being should have the same rights in the society of which he or she is a member."

8. Refet Sureya Hanum, a graduate of Berlin Conservatory, an actress and meantime a student of Philosophy, said:—

"Women should not work, they should be house-women. The entrance of women into the life of work spoilt the happiness of home, the harmony in the world and broke the value of men. Women work with less wages. Also working women change their moral codes, they become more proud and insolent. Those who want to be like men are those inexperienced girls who have just come out of school. Let them experience life then they will see. However, I do not blame them, I was so also. But as the time passed and I had more experience, then I changed my views. Women are women, and men are men. No woman with a child can work. Women enter the life of work, because they are fantastic. They are after fame and glory. From one point of view she wants to emancipate herself from subjection, and from another point of view she wants to show herself. As to the political rights I am absolutely against them. Women can enter only into the life of the fine arts, but not into politics, because women are very sensitive and succumb easily to their emotions. A small crisis shocks them and they change easily their convictions. This is a sad fact but we are so."

9. Sukefe Nihel Hanum, a literary woman, writes:—

"It is right that women work. made it necessary. Economic Already it is a sad fact. Life has problems, marriage problems induce them to work. Why should women depend on men? It is against their self-respect. They should do every kind of work. They should even enter into politics. They are women lawyers, women physicians, women teachers, and why not women deputies? They can be even conductors of trams. Those women who feel themselves unfortunate in work, they feel so because they are not prepared to work."

(Concluded.)

INDIAN CONTACT WITH EAST AFRICA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

The Commissioner was changed into a Governor, and from that day agitation against Indians increased to a level which could not be described in words. In 1919 Royal Instructions were passed providing for an increased membership and introducing the elective principle for Europeans, and two seats were given to Indians. Since then, various changes have been made, and although we are given the privilege of sending elected members by the British Government, we are not allowed to do so by the Kenya Government. Instead of that, they nominate Indian members.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

When the time came for constitutional changes, the Indians started a vigorous campaign and made the following demands:—

1. Continuation of free immigration.

2. Right to buy land from Europeans and also right to buy land in highlands.

3. Franchise on the same footing as Europeans.

4. No responsible Government, Secretary of State for Colonies and Parliament should have control.

A strong deputation was sent to England under those veteran fighters, Mr. A. M. Jiwanjee & the late Mr. Desai. The Governor was strongly criticised by them in the presence of the Colonial Secretary. Consequently a Joint Committee was formed of Lord Irwin, then Mr. Wood, Under Secretary of State for Colonies, and Lord Winterton, the present Under Secretary for India.

They prepared what is now called the Wood-Winterton Report, which not only admitted Indians' claims, but gave to some extent what they wanted.

"The publication" writes Dr. Leys in his book "Kenya" "of the Wood-Winterton Agreement was followed by a violent political storm in Kenya. The European Colony determined on resistance. The Governor who was hostile to Indians was informed that if he persisted in giving effect to the Colonial Office Order there would be a revolution. The Agreement was consequently thrown overboard.

LAND POLICY OF KENYA.

Under the thin excuse of administrative convenience, thousands of miles of rich fertile land in the so-called Highlands of Kenya have been reserved exclusively for Europeans. This policy is also highly indefensible and debars the Indians from acquiring land in most desirable and healthy parts of the Colony. The Local Government has been frequently asked to define the boundaries of the region called Highlands, but they are designedly putting it off. On the one hand Asians are prevented from possessing land in the Highlands and on the other hand Europeans are given the liberty to acquire and own land wherever they like, Highlands or Lowlands. Perhaps a time would come when definition of the Highlands would be so stretched or extended as to include even the coastal areas. Of course, political definitions are different from geographical definitions. We strongly object to this policy and attitude of the Government and demand that equal opportunities be given to all races in the development of this Colony.

EDUCATION.

With the exception of a High School at Mombasa and Nairobi there are neither decent schools nor hostels for Indian children anywhere in East Africa. I cannot help mentioning here that the Government of Kenya has been niggardly in its contributions towards the educational needs of all communities other than European. The Kenya Government has accepted the principle of free and compulsory education with a view to benefit Europeans only and thus it has provided another instance of open hostility towards Indians. Immediate steps must be taken to remedy this wrong. A recent Circular No. 50 changing the conditions of service of Indian Teachers has already been the cause of very great discontent among them.

(To Be Continued.)

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THE WEATHER

—:o:—

HEAVY RAIN IN BENGAL

POONA, Sept. 4.

Yesterday's low pressure area over Upper Burma is becoming unimportant. It has caused locally heavy rain in southeast Bengal and Arakan division. Conditions continue unsettled in north Bay of Bengal.

Monsoon is active in Burma, Bengal, East Rajputana the central parts of the country, Mysore and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma west Central India, west Central Provinces and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, east Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Konkan north Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in Assam and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Akyab five inches; Tavoy two; Giwa and Amherst one and a half; Cox's Bazaar five; Narayanganj four; Barisal three; Chittagong two; Jessore one and a half; Cherrapunji one; Bhopal and Pachmarhi three; Nagdalpur two; Indore one; Ajmere and Udaipur three-quarters; Mercara one and Cochin and Mysore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Rajputana and the central parts of the country and extend in Assam and Bengal.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Arakan division and south-east Bengal during the next-twentyfour hours.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about one thousand two hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay seismograph at seventeen hours fortyone minutes on Tuesday, 3rd September.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 4.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in east Rajputana, the central parts of the country, Mysore and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in west Central India, the west Central Provinces and Malabar and local in the East Central Provinces east Rajputana, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in south Hyderabad. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the central parts of the country, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and the Konkan, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in northeast Baluchistan and parts of the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Carnatic and southeast Madras. Temperatures were below normal in Sind and Baluchistan.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 4th September 1929.

Station	Rainfall
Jaipur	0.03"
Ajmer	0.83"
Mount Abu	0.15"
Neemuch	0.41
Indore	1.01"
Akola	0.22"
Amraoti	0.17"
Khandwa	0.79"
Saugor	0.30"
Raipur	0.82"
Marmugao	0.20"
Karwar	0.47"
Mahabaleshwar	0.20"
Nizamabad	0.40"
Hyderabad	0.35"
Manglore	0.59"
Calicut	0.43"
Cochin	0.84"
Trivandrum	0.2c

BOMBAY.

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hrs:—
Colaba Observatory 0.03" 47.84" (10.95" below nomal)
St. George's Hospital 0.00" 66.64"
J. J. Hospital 0.03" 53.41"
Maximum temperature 87 deg. (2 deg. above normal).
Minimum temperature 75 deg (1 deg below normal).
Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,200 miles away was recorded by the seimographs in the Colaba Observatory at 17 hours 41 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.)

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

September 4

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J Hpt
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·03"	0·00"	0·03
Total Since 1st June to date	47·84	66·64	53·41
Total for the corr. period '28	75·43	105·52	80·75
Total for the corr. period '27	56·60	72·14	56·35

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4/9/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.795 inches (.011 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.006

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.1

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees (1.6 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours at 8 a.m. 74.6 degrees (1.0 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 84 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 4

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inchss.

Total rainfall during the month 0.25 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 48.53 inches.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs. 41 bts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

WHERE PIONEERS ARE MADE PARIAHS

(Continued from page 12.)

tion not to enter the councils till the Imperial Government decided the question. Even the Hilton Young Commission, he said, had reported in favour of a common franchise. It said: "Our view is that the progress of the territory must depend upon co-operation between the races and therefore the ideal to be aimed at is a common roll or equal franchise without any discrimination between the races.

PREPARED TO MAKE SACRIFICES.

The Indians were so much for the common franchise that they were even prepared to make sacrifices and limit their franchise to qualification which would only entitle 10 to 15 per cent. of their population to vote. They were also prepared to accept reservation of seats so that the present ratio, namely, 11 Europeans and 5 Indians remained in force. They would also gladly consider any reasonable proposal that may be advanced by the opposition, but they were so keen to obtain the common franchise that they considered that they should have the full moral support of their brethoren in India in their fight for their just rights. Mr. Pandya then repeated the statements made by members of the Labour Party that they were in favour of civilization franchise and hoped that now that they were in power, the mission of the Indian deputation might be crowned with some measure of success.

FEDERATION QUESTION.

Coming to the question of Federation Mr. Pandya referred to the conclusions arrived at by Sir Samuel Wilson in agreement with the white settlers when he visited East Africa. He (Sir Samuel) was in favour of appointing a High Commissioner and establishment of a Central Council with an official majority and with each territory having the power to nominate two officials and two non-officials. The Indian community opposed this on the ground that the Central Government was going to take charge of economic issues such as the department of customs, railways, defence, etc., and they would have such control over the finances that it was only a question of time before it became a complete federation.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Pandya then referred to the racial discrimination observed in the matter of apertioning land. In 1923 the Imperial Government decided to reserve the highlands for Europeans. The Indians did not agree to this principle of reservation because it had been found even by an agricultural expert that the soil in the lowlands were not fertile. In this connection the Indian community of Africa had made several representations to the Government of India which up to now had not been attended to. In the opinion of Mr. Pandya the lowlands were not suitable for Indian settlement and this grievance need to be attended to urgently.

EDUCATION.

Referring to education Mr. Pandya said the needs of the Indian community were most neglected. In 1929 £25,000 were spent on education on Indians. The same year a sum of £52,000 were spent on Europeans. Among the Europeans there were only 22 per cent uneducated people whereas among the Indians the percentage was 54. In 1924 the State aid to education was £10.000 to Indians and £13,000 to Europeans. Whereas State aid to Indians in 1929 was reduced to £8.5000 the same was increased in the case of Europeans to £31,000.

There were absolutely no medical facilities to Indians. There were European hospitals and Native hospitals but none for Indians, with the result that the death rate of Indians was 23.37, whereas that of Europeans was 13.31 and natives 18.90.

With regard to higher services in the administration, the Europeans had increased by 11 per cent whereas the Indians had remained stationary and in some departments reduced by 8 per cent. Racial discrimination was to be seen most here and Indians were barred from attaining the position of an officer.

"We desire no discrimination and to that end will carry on our struggle with great zeal" he concluded.

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then moved the following resolution:—

"This Public Meeting convened under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the National Home Rule League and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, welcome the East African Indian Deputation and having heard the statement of its leader, Mr. Pandya, declares its cordial sympathy with the demands of Indians in East Africa for a Common Electoral Roll and equal treatment with Europeans in all matters such as Land, Education, and Administration; and expresses the earnest hope that the Government of India will give its full support to these demands."

PIONEERS OF CIVILIZATION.

Mrs. Naidu said that India was so much preoccupied with her domestic troubles that she had given very little support to their compatriots abroad who were carrying on a valiant struggle for their self-respect. Indians, she declared had been the pioneers of civilization in East Africa (Cheers). Africa was their legitimate and historic colony. She had travelled far and wide into Africa and it had been a pride for her to recognise that the flag of civilization had been hoisted everywhere at the hands of Indians. (Continued Applause). Into the jungles where wild animals ruled supreme, it was the little valiant Gujerati Indian that ventured first and spread the influence of civilization among the natives of Africa. To her mind what Indians were clamouring for in East Africa was but a moderate demand. The Indians had a perfect right to demand a common electorate. They did not want second class citizenship.

THE CRUCIAL DIFFICULTY

Mrs. Naidu continuing declared that the white men reserved Kenya, the highlands for themselves because "they could reap a rich harvest without much work." They wanted to make Kenya a white man's heritage. "The crucial difficulty that faced Indians in East Africa was our own subordinate position in our own country and our inability to enforce the rights for which we clamour" she said. The Indians in East Africa would carry on the struggle without the support of their countrymen of India by the strength of their own self-respect and self-determination and compel the unwilling whitemen to give Indians equal rights she concluded.

Mr. K. Natarajan in an eloquent speech supported the resolution and said that so long as the Indians in East Africa were united on their demands, he was optimistic that they would soon achieve their goal.

Mr. M C Chagla extended a cordial welcome to the deputation and said that as one who had always fought for joint electorates in this country, he was naturally very much interested in the splendid fight that the Indians in East Africa were putting up against separate electorates. The subjection of Indians he declared was a great hindrance to Indians in the colonies in realising their aspirations.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that it was disgraceful that whitemen in Kenya were claiming monopolies. He agreed with Mr. Chagla that if the Imperial Government went on treating Indians in colonies like "collies" even those who believed in Dominion Status would have to change their minds and prefer independence and to remain out of the Empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta welcomed Mr. Pandya on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He said that the cry of expropriation started against the Haji Bill was hypocritical because imperialist policy in East Africa was nothing but expropriation of the acquired rights of the Indians.

With a vote of thanks proposed to the chair by Mr. J. B Petit, the meeting terminated.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3.

Trivia Jones Abadan.
Catherine Radcliff Manur Alexandria.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 5.

Anuzbun Bulkely Abandan.
Anuzbun Bulkely Abadan.
C/ Manila Adams Calcutta.
Mahout Tyres Calcutta.
Orna Marsh Karachi.

LOADING.

Sept. 4.

Steamer Nurjehan for Rangoon.
Chindwara Rangoon.
" Braunfels Hamburg.
" Nairnbank New York.
" Bankura Philp.

DEVI AHILYABAI ANNIVERSARY AT INDORE.

—:o:—

SEDITION CASE AGAINST MR. PARSAI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C.I., Aug. 30.

This year's anniversary celebration of Devi Ahilyabai takes place on the 2nd instant at Indore. The organising committee which consists of Messrs. Kotewal, Ghune, and Gadle, has arranged a very elaborate programme for the occasion. The usual religious ceremonies will take place in the morning at Gopal Mandir, Temple of Indreshvar, and Chatribag masuloeums. At 8-30 a.m, there will be competitive speeches of boys and girls at Nanndlal Theatre, and Narratama Mandir. In the afternoon there will be a gathering of citizens in the Town Hall under the Presidentship of Sirdar Kibe, and after an address on this Maratha model ruler, the picture of the heroine will be carried in procession, accompanied by the usual "lavazama" from the household and military departments and which will disperse after the "arti" near Gopal Mandir. The ladies of Indore under the lead of Sirdarin Kibe have arranged a Sammelan on Tuesday in the afternoon. The State mills and factories in the State will be closed and it is expected a large number of workers will participate in the annual celebration. I hear a batch of ladies under the captainship of Mrs. Kibe are going to make a collection of a fund for a statue of Shri Ahilya Devi at Indore. Holker's capital city has until now no statutary and the ladies of Indore deserve to be congratulated on initiating a movement in honour of this great heroine of Holker's dynasty, I am sure the wealthy officials, Sardars and merchants will give liberal donations to such a fund.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN INDORE.

The sedition case against Mr. Raghunath Prasad Persai has created a sensation here. Mr. M. H. Khan the District Magistrate's Court is crowded. There were several hearings. Pandit Shivanath Tivari, Mr. Bramhaswarup, Superintendent of Indore State Police, Messrs. Onkareswar, Lakshminarayen, Bhaghavandas, Dulichand, Firozuddin, Heerachand Kothari, Dr. Laljibhai, Sukh Sumoat Rai Bhandari, and others gave evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Moazzam Ali, the Public Prosecutor, also examined Mr. Abdul Wahid of the Residency Police who informed the Court of a case of defamation which Shriman Singh, the General Minister, had filed against the accused in the Residency Court. Mr. Persai was defended by Messrs. Dongrey and Bhowany Prasad, pleaders, who have reserved the cross-examination of these witnesses. Yesterday the Magistrate recorded the statement of the accused. Mr. Persai admitted the authorship of the Hindi leaflets, and said he had committed no offence of sedition in writing these leaflets which he had done as a loyal subject of H. H. Maharaja Holker. Because he was loyal to the minor Maharaja, he was prosecuted by the Cabinet of the minority administration which he had in the interests of the minor Maharaja faithfully criticised.

H. H. the Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holker is expected at Indore in the first week of November, the Cabinet it is said is busy completing the Minority Administraton Report. There are thick rumours that good many supernumerary officers and menials who are deputed to the staff of H. H. Sir Tukojirao the ex-Maharaja are going to be transferred to the staff of young Maharaja. Every well-wisher of the Holker State wishes that these favourites are kept at an arm's length from the youthful Maharaja.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

—:o:—

RESTRICTIONS LIKELY TO BE WITHDRAWN

Bombay Sept. 4.

Maulana Shaukat Ali cabling from Lorenco Marques says:

He landed there yesterday and was received by a Deputation from Natal Transvaal. Telegrams welcoming him are pouring in. All communities appreciate Maulana Mahomed Ali's action and strongly resent humiliating conditions. The conditions are likely to be withdrawn. Shaukat Ali is addressing General Hertzog personally.

Maulana Mhomed Ali has cabled General Hertzog in the same connection.—A.P.

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PREMIER MACDONALD

—:o:—

Receives First Persian Delegate

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—Premier MacDonald is resting on Lake Annecy to-day before his departure. He received Mr. Farrughi, the first Persian Delegate, and conversed with him for half an hour.—Reuter.

THE GRAF ZEPPELIN

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Friedrichshafen.— The Graf Zeppelin landed at fifty minutes past eight this morning.

Thousands, who were unable to get accommodation in hotels, waited all through the night and deafeningly cheered the dirigible's entry into the hangar which was smothered with flowers and foliage and adorned with flags of all naions. The dirigible was visited by President of Wurtemberg and Burgomaster of Friedrichshafen. Speeches glorifying its achievements were made.—Reuter.

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There's nothing that will ensure a restful night more certainly than a glass of HORLICK'S. Nourishing, light, and delicious in flavour, HORLICK'S is a perfect food for the weary, imparts vigour and builds bone, brain, and muscle.
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BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5 1929

WHERE PIONEERS ARE MADE PARIAHS

Plight of Indians in East Africa

BOMBAY WELCOMES DEPUTATION

Mr. Pandya on the White Menace

STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS

The humiliating position of Indians in East Africa and tht brave and determined manner in which the Indian community was fighting for its rights against the mighty forces of the White settlers in that country, were lucidly set forth by Mr. J. B. Pandya, leader of the East African Deputation, at a public reception accorded to the Deputation under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the National Home Rule League and the Indian Merchants' Chambers at the People's Jmnah Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Mayor of Bombay presided.

MR. MEYER NISSIM'S SPEECH.

In extending warm welcome to the deputation the Mayor said:

"We are here to-day to hear the East African Indian Deputation on the questions affecting the Indian community in East Africa. I am sure the people in India will realise the seriousness of the issues involved and would declare once again in unequivocal terms that under no circumstances are they prepared to accept a second class citizenship for their countrymen in any part of the British Empire. They will not rest until equal status is accorded to them as partners and citizens of the British Empire.

THE ACID TEST.

Kenya is the key to the whole situation. The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri declared in 1928 that "Kenya lost, everything lost." That is equally true to-day. I may say that the treatment of our countrymen in East Africa will be the acid test of the position of India in the Empire. I hope the imperial statesmen when considering the questions about East Africa, will not forget the part which the Indians have played in the development of those territories and that 315 millions of their countrymen are at their back anxiously watching the issues and they would equally feel any indignity that may be inflicted upon their countrymen in East Africa. Other parts of the Empire such as Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are practically closed to Indian enerprise and colonization. I am sure this question on which the whole of India united would receive the serious attention of the Government of India and will not allow the imperial statesmen to be led away by the handful of European settlers in Kenya.

The Labour Party declared its policy a short time ago on one of the most important issues in Kenya, namely the question of franchise. They declared themselves in favour of common franchise as recommended in the Hilton Young Report. The people of India, concluded the Mayor, demand that this principle must now be put into force in East Africa."

MR. PANDYA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pandya who was then called upon to address the gathering expressed his gratitude to the various institutions that had given him the opportunity to make a statement on the East African situation. The Indian settlers in Kenya had deputed them to India with a view to educate public opinion and place their case before the Government of India for their sympathetic support and recommendations to the imperial statesmen in England.

INDIA'S AGE-LONG CONNECTIONS.

East Africa comprised of four territories namely, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. It had an area of 8-1/2 lakhs square miles, which was half the size of India and Burma. It had a total population of 17,000 Europeans, 65,000 Indians and 12 million natives. The relations of India with the East coast of Africa dated back to centuries. Long before the white settlers set their foot in Africa there existed a flourishing trade between India and East Africa. This fact was mentioned in a book by a Greek merchant written in 60 A.D. He mentions in that book that Indian iron, steel, cloth, rice, wheat and sugar were imported into Africa. This was the first mention of the word sugar as an article of commerce.

WHO MADE IT SAFE FOR WHITES?

Continuing Mr. Pandya said that it had been accepted by various statesmen that without the presence of Indians in that part of the world, it would have been impossible for the whitemen to establish the influence and possession which they held to-day. The Indian traders were credited with civilising the natives and by their enterprise and adventure stimulated trade in East Africa.

KENYA HOLDS THE KEY.

Proceeding Mr. Pandya declared that Kenya held the key position to the whole situation in East Africa. Kenya had a large population of white settlers and all anti-Indian legislation emanated from that part of the territory. If any policy was adopted in Kenya it was soon adopted in the adjoining territories. So far as the Indian community was concerned the Kenya question became the whole East African question.

THE VITAL ISSUE.

The most vital issue which affected the Indians was the question of the common electoral roll and common franchise. In 1923 the Imperial Government decided upon a communal form of franchise for East Africa. The Indian settlers of East Africa opposed this tooth and nail and in 1924 at the Congress held under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, they decided not to accept the communal franchise and lower the Indian flag. Up to now they had held their ground and had not given in.

Mr. Pandya went on to say that they had made a grim determina-

(Continued on page 11)

Aga Khan's Appeal for Funds

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The situation in Palestine is described by the Colonial Office tonight as generally quiet, but local incidents occur in the north. An attack on the police barracks at Hattin eight miles west of Tiberias on Sunday night was successfuly repulsed. There was a slight hand-to-hand fighting at Yesnd-hamala (north of Lake Tiberias); and some arrests were made. There were no casualties to British troops. The general attitude of Transjordan tribes is satisfactory, except in two small areas in the north.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

After reference to the steps taken to restore order in Palestine and the measures adopted in respect of the trial of many arrested persons the Colonial Office announces that the Commission of enquiry will proceed to Palestine, this month, to enquire into the immediate causes of the recent outbreak including the extent to which it may be regarded as preconcerted or due to organised action. The Chairman of the Commission is Sir Walter Shaw with whom will be associated three members of the House of Commons selected from each of the three political parties.

NO CHANGE IN MANDATE.

In view of the suggestions made in certain quarters, the British Government wishes to make it clear that there is no idea of reconsidering the British tenure of the Palestine mandate; and no inquiry is contemplated which may alter Britain's position in regard to the mandate or the policy laid down in the Balfour Declaration. The enquiry now initiated will, therefore, be limited to the immediate emergency, and will not extend to considerations of the major policy. When its report has been received, Government will earnestly consider along what lines within the terms of the mandate, the future policy in Palestine should be directed.

AGA KHAN'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

H. H. the Aga Khan as President of the British Red Crescent Society has issued an appeal to Muslims for funds for the relief of destitute Muslims in Palestine.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Cairo.—It is learnt that Amir Abdullah has announced that peace has been restored in Palestine and has warned that inhabitants of Transjordania entering Palestine will be severely punished.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Jerusalem.—The Supreme Moslem Council began to erect a new building immediately above the Wailing Wall. The Jews protested. The matter is being considered by the Government.

The troops to-day raided two villages and seized loot and arrested suspects.

It is officially stated that the casualties as the result of the recent disorders are 119 Jews, 87 Moslems, 4 Christians killed and 334 Jews, 208 Moslems and 33 Christians wounded.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency states that strong Government action has prevented the holding of Moslem demonstrations to protest against Sir John Chancellor's proclamation arranged at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Nablus. 120 Arabs were arrested at Hebron and 200 were arrested at Lifta, low quarter of Jerusalem.

The men of Yesodhamaala have returned to their colony which they evacuated after it was attacked.

The Chief Rabbinate of Palestine has proclaimed 4th September as the day of fasting throughout Palestine.—Reuter.

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

"Telegraphing at 6 p. m. to-night (Wednesday) the Commissioner in Sind says the river at Mithankot is rising slowly. Sill torrents are entering the Indus below Mithankot. The river is rising slowly at Panjnand. The maximum flood is not likely to reach Sukkur before 6 and will probably be sustained two days. All Collectors report great reluctance on the part of cultivators to evacuate their villages, but the work of raising the river bunds and strengthening the canal banks and building protective bunds round the towns is proceeding vigorously and the commissioner believes that if an emergency arises all the people will be able to reach places of safety."—A. P.

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BARDOLI, ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ

—:o:—

SARDAR VALLABHBHAIS ADDRESS TO YOUTHS

"DON'T ASK GANDHIJI TO LEAD WITHOUT BEING READY TO FOLLOW"

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

Addressing youths this evening at a public meeting held on the High Court beach, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel advised the youths to fight against communalism. He said the way to Swaraj is shown by Bardoli and it is the only way to attain Swaraj.

Referring to the Lahore Congress Presidentship, he said that unless the people were prepared to follow the programme laid down by Mr. Gandhi, there is no use in asking Mr. Gandhi to preside over it.—Free Press.

FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI

—:o:—

DECREASE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

KARACHI, Sept. 4.

Statistics of Foreign Trade of the Port of Karachi for August 1929 issued by the Collector of Customs show the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to rupees two crores thirty lakhs, a decrease of thirtythree lakhs, and that of exports amounted to rupees one crore twentytwo lakhs, a decrease of sixty lakhs as compared with figures for corresponding month of last year. Progressive totals for five months ending August 1929 show a decrease of rupees one crore ten lakhs or nine per cent. under imports and one crore and ninety-three lakhs for fourteen per cent. under exports, compared with corresponding period of the previous year.—A. P.

Mr. M. K. Acharya spoke for one and a half hours when the House rose for lunch.

In reply to the President's question, he said he would take one more hour to finish his arguments. In his speech he mainly dilated on the point that persons who formed the Committee were not representatives of all shades of opinion in the country, particularly the orthodox opinion was unrepresented.

Boarding House Servant's Discovery

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN MEERUT TRIAL

MEERUT, Sept. 4.

Proceedings in the alleged conspiracy case to-day lasted only three hours, as some witnesses put down for the day did not turn up.

Sergeant Littlewood of the Bombay Police special branch, examined by Mr. J. P. Mitter, junior Prosecution counsel, deposed that he saw Philip Spratt on 6th April 1927 at mid-night talking to a man whom witness took to be a Jew. After Spratt had proceeded to the Y.M.C.A. the other man stood outside a shop. On being challenged by witness he said he was enjoying fresh air. Witness suspected him to be a loafer and took him to the police station. On the way he gave his name as John Charles, but after he was arrested the next morning he described himself as Fazal Elahi. He was despatched to Peshawar by the Magistrate's order. Witness also deposed that on 30th April 1926, Campbell arrived in Bombay. He was the same Campbell who was convicted for forging a passport.

Mr. Pereira, reception clerk of the Majestic Hotel, Bombay, stated that Campbell stayed at that hotel after arriving in Bombay.

A CRYPTIC LETTER.

Mr. Sandwell, consulting Engineer, Bombay, said accused Bradley, had lived in the same boarding house where he lived. After Bradley had left witness' servant, De'Souza, brought a type written letter which he said was dislodged from the almirah which Bradley had hired. Witness forwarded it to Inspector Derojinsky in the hope that it might lead to something.

Mr. Mitter, counsel, read certain portions of the letter which he said was cryptic inasmuch as in between the words there were figures like 2|23, 4|2 etc., and which was written to Fred by "J".

De'Souza, Mr. Sandwell's servant, identified that letter and said he had recovered it from the almirah used by Bradley.

Three other witnesses deposed to certain amounts having been paid to Bradley and Spratt through Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons and Imperial Bank.

ONE OF THE ACCUSED SUFFERING FROM MUMPS.

Shamshulhuda, accused in the Meerut case, is suffering from mumps and has been segregated in a special tent inside the jail compound.

Dr. Vishwanath Mukherjee, accused, who was suffering from malaria fever, has now recovered.—A. P.

N.G.S. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES UNION.

—:o:—

DISCHARGE ORDER ON UNION MEMBER WITHDRAWN.

Secunderabad, Sept. 4.

The N.G.S. Railway Employees' Union in a communique states that as a result of Mr. Fathullah Khan's interviews and prolonged discussions with the Agent and the Loco and the Carriage Superintendent, discharge order issued on Mr. Ramsden, a European member of the Union, has been withdrawn.—A. P.

SUMMONS SERVED ON SUBHAS BOSE

—:o:—

TO APPEAR BEFORE MAGISTRATE ON SEDITION CHARGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The Police this morning served summons on Sjt. Subhas Bose requiring his appearance before the Additional District Magistrate, Alipur on September 9 to sneer a charge of sedition under Section 124-A read with 120-B.I.P.C. in connection with the Political Sufferes Day celebration on August 11 last.—Free Press.

ARABS DEMAND IMPARTIAL INQUIRY

—:o:—

Trouble in Palestine is "Direct Result of British Zionist Policy"

MISCHIEVOUS EXECUTION OF BALFOUR DECLARATION

BOMBAY MUSLIMS DEMAND ENDING OF MANDATE

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Jerusalem.—The Arab Executive in Palestine have replied to Sir John Chancellor's proclamation. They say they have read the proclamation with astonishment and regret and point out that most of the Jews are armed and the Government provided arms to many Jews. No Jews were mutilated even at Hebron. On the contrary certain Arabs were mutilated by the Jews and Jewish mobs killed Arab women and children. The Jews committed first the murders of women and children. Even the British soldiers shot Arab men, women, and children at Sourbaher and elsewhere.

The Executive add that the troubles in Palestine in the past and at present are the direct result of British Zionist policy "which aims at annihilating the Arab nation in favour of reviving the nonexistent Jewish nation." Arabs insist on "an impartial inquiry by outsiders whose sense of jutice is not curbed by Zionist influence."—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Malta—Despite the improved situation in Palestine, the battleship "Royal Soverign, the "aircraft" carrier "Eagle" and two destroyers are standing by ready to proceed to Palestine if events demand their presence.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST

—:o:—

MASS MEETING IN JUMMA MASJID

A mass meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held in the Jumma Masjid on Wednesday night to protest against the treatment given to the Arabs in Palestine. Sardar Suleman Haji Casam Mitha presided. Several speakers addressed the meeting, among whom were Maulvi Mohomed Yunus Haindaday, Maulana Mohomedali, Maulana Khujandi, Mr. Mohmedali Allahux Khan Bahadur Haji Shaik Ali Baakza and Mr. I. S. Haji.

Sardar Suleman Haji Casam Mitha made a very brief speech. He exhorted the Muslims to voice their feelings in the most emphatic manner against the outrge perpetrated on the Arabs in Palestine. "This is an Islamic and religious question, and Muslims from all parts of the globe have read the news of the riot in Palestine with feelings of anxiety and uneasiness."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"The Mussalmans of Bombay assembled in this mass meeting have been painfully shocked at the outbreak of violence in the Holy Land of Palestine and view with great apprehension the conditions still prevailing there. But they are emphatically of opinion that these are ugly symptoms of the policy embodied in the Belfour Declaration and the mischievous manner in which it is being carried out in flagrant violation of the rights of the original inhabitants of the country and particularly the Mussalmans. This meeting is convinced that no real improvement in the situation is at all possible until and unless the Balfour Declaration is withdrawn and the people of the country are enabled to form in accordance with the principle of self-determination a Government of their own, in conformity with the wishes of all communities and without any foreign intervention.

The Mussalmans of Bombay trust the British Government, the people and Governmen t of the United States of America and the League of Nations clearly understand that no Mussalman will ever tolerate the non-Muslim usurpation of the Buraq-e-Shareef or the setting up of any prescriptive right with regard to any part of the Harem-e-Shareef against the Mussalmans that prejudices their complete control.

The Mussalmans are horrified at the unduly harsh measures adopted ostensibly to restore peace and order and particularly at the indiscriminate slaughter of their co-religionists by firing from aeroplane on Arab villages.

This mass meeting trusts that neither the British Government nor the League of Nations will be deceived by the malicious, wicked and grossly mendacious propaganda of the Zionists throughout the world who aim not only at establishing a home for the Jews in Palestine but are driving out the original inhabitants of the Holy Land from their ancestral homes."

BACHA'S AGENT ROUGH-HANDLED

—:o:—

GARDEZ STILL CENTRE OF FIGHT

PESHAWAR, Sept. 3

Heavy fighting is still reported to be going on round Gardez which is still held by Habibullahs troops. Shah Mahmud with a small band of lashkars is still at Khan and Habibullahs forces are at Baladeh.

Imam Din, Habibullah's Agent, in Peshawar, was roughly handled by some people while he was moving from Deans Hotel to a private building. The mob smashed window glasses and made a hostile demonstration. The Assistant Commissoner and the Superintendent of Police quickly arrived on the scene with mounted police and with some difficulty dispersed the crowd and brought the situation under control and escorted Imam Din back to Deans Hotel.—A.P.

RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

—:o:—

LT. COL. KEYES TO SUCCEED SIR W. BARTON

SIMLA, Sept. 3

It is understood that Lt. Col. M Keyes will succeed Sir William Barton as resident at Hyderabad in February next.—A. P.

ABDUCTION CASE AGAINST W. BHUTTO, M. L. A. WITH DRAWN

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KARACHI, Sept. 3.

It is reported that the sensational Khanzadi abducation case against Wahidbux Bhutto, M.L.A., and others has been ordered to be withdrawn by the Government of Bombay.—A. P.